# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1511. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.


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## THE SPIRITS IN THE WOODS.

### Spiritualists Picnicking at Flushing.

The Spiritualists held their annual pic-nic yesterday. Some five or six hundred people, chiefly Spiritualists themselves, or with a spiritualistic friend as a nucleus for each little company, took the steamer Island City at sundry hours of the day, and the railroad which pushes some eight miles from Hunter's Point, eastward, and arrived at Flushing, L. I., where, in a Grove that crowns an insulated hill, surrounded entirely by salt meadows, or by saltness, the pic-nic was held. It is a beautiful spot for spending a day among the trees. The trees, oak, elm, maple and hickory, are thick enough to afford a deep shade and the landscape on all sides is graceful. About noon, after the exercises of the morning meals had been settled, at a score of different tables several circles were formed, but nothing astonishing came of them. One woman told how she had lost seven children, but had only lost them to the outer senses. With the inner eye, when it ceased to use that telescope which we call the eye, said she, her lost ones were clearly visible about her, day and night. She could not easily say that she mourned them—their spirits were on a higher plane than they could be if still manacled with the flesh. Another told how she never went out, but that the spirit of two cousins each took an arm and escorted her wherever she went. They talked to her with voices that were entirely audible, though other people professed that they could not hear them, and she talked with them with more comfort than could be imagined by those who only talk with fleshy beings. A man said that he became a widower about a year ago—the spirit of a woman whom he loved in his youth had come to him and commanded him to marry her sister. He had obeyed the command, and wanted to testify that they who obey shall eat the fat of the land. But, down to 3 o'clock there was nothing very abnormal—the stories told were very much of the kind that servant girls are discharged for having told to the children when the old folks are out at night, only that what servant girls call "witches," and "spooks" and "ghosts," these narrators called "spirits." At 3 o'clock, SMITH, the Razor-strop man, came rushing into the thicket, crying with a loud voice, "Ho! ho! ho! every one that has got a baby, a wife, a dinner-basket, an ear to hear, let him come here together,—scoop up, crawl up, rush up, hello! friends all, just come together for only half a minute. 'Tis a highly important business. Those that don't come will lose their passage home. If you want your tickets to be of any use to you, gather ye together, every one of you, for just a minute and a half."

Of course, everybody rushed up, and then SMITH told the crowd that he was going to take up a collection to pay the band, who were giving them some very handsome fiddling in the hall at the top of the hill. Meanwhile, in the hall there were about 100 Spiritualists having a great dance. They kept it up, with very little intermission, throughout the afternoon, though the sets were changed perpetually, and when any one party got completely tired out it retired into some of the circles and got under the influence as early as possible.

When sufficient funds were raised, Razor-strop SMITH shouted at the top of his voice, "the door is shut! we want no more of your money, and those of you who have neglected to be generous must chew the cud of bitter sorrow, and make the best of it. Now, then, all hands, let's form a circle—let it be a monster. You that will join it sit down on the benches,"—for the benches had been so placed as to form a circle, some 30 feet in diameter. "You young ones, get out of the circle, but the young ones can sit on the benches if they want to, but we must be inside of the circle. We'll have some manifestations in a hurry, now. Now, then," said he, "let's fall to."

It was a curious scene that the circle presented. The company was gathered on a side hill—the line of benches that formed the circle was occupied by men smoking, women wondering, and curious little children. Nothing was said about "conditions." The presence of skeptics did not interfere at all. There was no taking hold of hands. At the lowest point of the circle there was a table, and an invitation was given that if there was any reporter present he should go down to it, but nobody went down to it. A very dark man, with very short crisp hair, who was announced as a Mr. RANDOLPH, and who was said to have been educated exclusively by the spirits, leaped upon the table, and made a vehement and solemn speech. A Mr. STEWART followed—a curious little man with light curly hair, who kept rubbing his forehead and his beard as if he had been a deaf mute, and were feeling out the spirit communication through his fingers. He suggested, among other things, that while they were on the ground no one should broach the subject of politics, or mention the names of BUCHANAN, FILLMORE or FREMONT. This proposition was assented to with signs of applause. Professor FOWLER, of the Poughkeepsie Law school—a stout man with bushy black whiskers, cut in the large mutton-chop style—made a speech, recalling by his voice many speeches that he made in the old times—in 1840—during the Harrison campaign.

Mr. FOWLER took high spiritual ground, and went to the furthest extreme in the experience he narrated. Doctor FELLOWS, a healing medium, spoke perhaps a dozen times, but, apparently, not with extraordinary edification. Once when talking of the "dark and doo-reary days" when he was "unacquainted with the sublime manifestations of Spiritualism," he spoke of "the man who married him." Razor-strop SMITH, who was lying at full length in about the centre of the circle, sprung up on all fours, and started a sort of horse-laugh; then rearing himself at full length, he confronted the speaker with the question—"A man marry you—bless me! who'd have thought it? A man married you?" "Yes, Sir," said the speaker. "I can easily believe it," said SMITH, relapsing into full length upon the ground, and roaring as if some merry spirit had got entire possession of him at last. The women in the circle laughed as if they would have died, and cracked many jokes at the expense of the speaker's manhood. But he went right on. Two ladies had slipped inside of the circle and backed up against a tree, and were evidently well under the influence. When the speaker alluded to something in the Bible, one of these fair ones, whose eyes were "in a fine frenzy rolling," said something to him that we did not catch. "No," responded Dr. FELLOWS, the healing medium, with great energy, "I will not repudiate any truths found in the Bible—I will not say one word against the ministers who harp upon those truths." "Ha! ha! ha!" roared Razor-strop SMITH, leaping to his feet—"That is the prettiest joke of all—n-o-o-no, don't say nothing agin the priests; I was one of them once myself, and the Spiritualists cut me out of my salary—don't say nothing agin the Bible"—and dropping his arms straight from his shoulder-blades and drawing his head well in between his shoulders, he capered around on the turf, as if he were possessed of ten low-comedy spirits all at once.

"Now, then, come on," said he. "I was under the influence then, but now I'm speaking for myself. I am myself, plain SMITH, the Razor-strop Man. We have preached and talked all day, and nobody says a word against us; but, outside of the circle, two to one of the whole company think we are fools. Now, come on—I want to hear something on t'other side. If there's a clergyman here, I wish he'd come in and tell us what fools we are, and prove that we ought to go into straight jackets, and then I'll stand up and prove that he's the fool, and that he ought to go into straight jackets, if he don't knock under to just our doctrines. Nobody comes forward! Well, then, if some foolish spirit will give me a lift, I'll pitch into Spiritualists myself. Eh! you're all a pack of fools, crack-brained men, and hysterical women! Ye see sights when there's nothing to be seen, and think ye hear the voices of spirits, when it's nothing but a ringing in your ears. Turn to your Bibles, and see ——" "There, my foolish orthodox spirit's gone, and that's all I can get out of him;" and Smith, with a caper or two, dropped down, full-length, on the grass.

A healing medium, whose name we could not learn, took the turf. "Brother SMITH has made a very poor speech," he said, "while impersonating an unbeliever, but it was as good as any unbeliever could make: it was just about the substance of what one would be sure to say: investigate," said he "investigate."

But at this point a curious scene was enacting just outside the circle, which we rushed up to "investigate," as advised. A woman with an immense Bloomer flat on her head stood clenching a letter in her hand and shaking all over, as if she had been spending a fortnight in a fever and ague district, and had a bad chill on;—her eyes were partly closed at times, then rolled and closed again; she tore at her bosom, wrung her hands, snatched at her hair, grew scarlet in her face, trembled violently, then seemed about to fall back exhausted. The spectators supported her, and then, regaining strength, the terrible spirit that was contorting her, through her inexperienced mediumship, found broken utterance: "Do it—do it—do it—now or never." "But what is it I am to do?" asked Rev. Mr. FERNOUGH, to whom her remarks were evidently addressed. It came out, after much bodily convulsion, and by much guessing at the meaning of the broken sentences which the medium used—that the reverend gentleman was to write the article, or deliver the lecture, which a correspondent had urged him to perform in the letter she held in her hand.

"Then you would have me deliver the lecture, or write the article spoken of, would you?" asked Mr. FERNOUGH.

"Do it, do it, do it or—I—r—r—everything—never—gone," said the medium, at the same time going again through the most terrible convulsions, plucking at her dress, wringing her hands, heaving at her bosom, and at last dashing the letter upon the ground and stamping upon it furiously. After this the medium seemed to feel better, and expressed great gratification that her old mediumship was returning to her. Down to a year ago she had been very frequently employed by spirits to convey messages, but lately she had lacked faith—had thought it might be all of her own power that the manifestations had been made, and she had grieved over it. It certainly was a very curious case, and one which the old medical writers universally treated with a five-grain pill of assafœtida, to be taken nightly so long as the attack recurred. In the large circle the buffoonery of SMITH and the preaching of the rest still continued. Rather a handsome woman in a blue plaid silk had seated herself on the ground within the circle, and did a little frothing at the mouth, rolling of the eyes, and so forth. The crowd had great expectations of her, but the conditions were not right, and nothing came of it.

Altogether, it was the most absurd occasion we ever witnessed. The speakers, with great uniformity, tore the King's English to tatters, and spoke with great freedom from all grammatical rules. One minute the hearer might fancy himself at church, the next in a ball-room, the next at a Tom Paine festival, the next in a dreary kitchen, lighted only by a tallow candle, whose wick was a winding sheet, the congregation a group of shuddering children, the speaker a toothless crone who would have been drowned in the duck pond for witchcraft in COTTON MATHER's day. There were no "tippings," "rappings," or spiritual writings, yet a venerable old lady, as she gathered up her teapot and silver spoons into a basket, spoke the universal sentiment when she said, "What a lovely, lovely, lovely time we've had—the speaking was beautiful, the singing was very nice, and dancing delightful, and bread and butter never tasted so good before."

We trust the time was not wholly without profit. It certainly could not have been so to the healing mediums. "Hold up your hands," said one of them to a lady afflicted with bad neuralgia—"hold them so; now clasp them over your head." Then making a single pass before her face, he chucked her under the chin, saying, "There, you are better, ma'am; you'll never feel the pain again." To a woman who had the vapors he came with more tedious fussings. He tapped her on one breast, then on the other, thumped her head, felt her wrist, and pinched her flesh. "I see a very bright light over here that I can't account for," said he; "there's so many here to-day, you'll have to come to my office. I can see it all when we're alone." But what his fee is we could not learn. But if the rest of us made no money out of it, all had a fine day in the woods, and a fine ride and sail home again. Those who do not remember it with exceeding great delight, will always agree that until they see just such another, the drollest gathering they ever witnessed was the Spiritualist's Pic-nic for 1856.

## The Revoked Charter of the American State Council of Connecticut—Reply of Hon. N. D. Sperry.

NEW HAVEN, Monday, July 21st, 1856.

*To Messrs. Henry Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, Hartford, Conn.*

GENTLEMEN: Your note requesting me to send to your address, the Charter of the State Council, belonging to the American Party of Connecticut, now in my possession, came duly to hand.

Permit me, in reply to your request, to say, that the Charter I have in my possession is the property of the *State Council* of Connecticut. It is in my hands for safe keeping, and I shall endeavor to be true to the trust reposed in me by its members. The notice I received from you, purporting to come from Mr. BARTLETT, you say is a correct copy of the original. This may be so; yet I would have preferred the original direct from him, and not by the way of other persons, having the appearance of being interested in the matter. The demand for the surrender of the Charter, I do not recognize. Mr. BARTLETT has no power according to the constitution to revoke or demand a surrender of the Charter. The action should be had by the organization itself, and without that action he has no power in the matter. In order to add dignity to the document demanding our Charter, Mr. BARTLETT takes to himself the honor of being at the head of the *National Organization*, when he himself is the very head and front of sectionalism, maintaining the mistaken idea, that Slavery is National, and Freedom sectional. Has he not as yet learned the first principles of our free Constitution? Does he not know that a party to be national must acknowledge the great principle that Freedom is national, not sectional? The American Party of the Free States is truly national. It acknowledges that freedom and liberty mean the same now as in the days of the Revolution, and those landmarks we wish to preserve. We cannot be driven from our position, by any coercive action or threats of sectional men. We cannot be driven or whipped into the support of FILLMORE and DONELSON, by any such acts as this of Mr. BARTLETT and his colaborers. Mr. BARTLETT may go through the form of revoking our Charter, and you may give it all the publicity you think best in the *Express*, as it appeared to-day; publish it in all of the New-York papers, if you please, that you will attend to the reorganization of the Councils throughout the State. Do what you will, we shall remain the same. You must convince us that we are wrong by argument, not by attempting to drive us in any such manner as this. We cannot, and will not be driven. IT IS NOT AMERICAN TO RUN AT THE FIRST SIGHT OF THE ENEMY. We will, like our fathers, maintain our ground, standing shoulder to shoulder in defence of Liberty. We cannot submit to sectional dictation, when justice, principle, and the sacred rights of humanity are to be trampled under foot; nor can we consent to compromise principle.

And now, gentlemen, one word to you. What has caused such a revolution in your sentiments? On several occasions you have supported your delegates in Convention, when they have met the South, upon the subject of Slavery, and you, Mr. SHERMAN, said that the only fault you found was, that the delegates did not go far enough upon this question. You submitted resolutions to be adopted as a part of our political creed, of this import: "That Slavery existing out of the limits of the original thirteen States, existed contrary to the Constitution," and your speech was long and able upon this point. Again, you stated that upon this subject you stood upon the ordinance of 1787. Now where do we find you, but standing upon a Pro-Slavery platform, supporting a ticket nominated by Pro-Slavery men. I ask again, what has produced such a change in your political faith that you cannot support JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, who are the nominees of the National American Party, who are good and true men, and I know will support and maintain the principles of the Convention that nominated them? It is for this reason that I, as an American, voted for them in Convention, from first to last, and shall vote for them, if my life is spared, in November next; and I have no doubt all true Americans will rally to their support and elect them triumphantly, President and Vice President of the United States.

And now, gentlemen, I hope you will so act in the coming canvass that you will prove yourselves worthy of the names you severally bear. SHERMAN and ELLSWORTH are honored names in Connecticut. Their lives and characters are worthy of our study; may we perpetuate their principles and emulate their example, for our country's sake, in this hour of her peril and adversity.

I am, gentlemen, your friend, and have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

N. D. SPERRY,
President of the American State Council of Connecticut.

P. S.—Inasmuch as you have made public the correspondence of Mr. BARTLETT, I deem it equally proper to reply in the same way.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

**By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.**

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Difficulty between Messrs. Burlingame and Brooks.

**Preliminary Notes—Departure of Burlingame for Canada—Brooks concludes not to follow him, and is Arrested.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

The most intense excitement has existed here all day relative to the Burlingame and Brooks affair of honor. A thousand exciting rumors—some of which were accepted and reiterated as authenticated facts—have been circulated here and transmitted by telegraph in every direction.

The truth is, nobody among Mr. BURLINGAME's friends, except his confidential advisers, knew one word of his movements. Even Senator HALE, his room-mate and companion, is totally unadvised, and not a syllable of the affair has been breathed on BURLINGAME's side. A secret was never better kept.

To-night I only know that no hostile meeting has taken place, and that BURLINGAME is entirely free from bodily harm. This his friends may rely upon, in answer to a rumor that he had been wounded.

From various well-considered indications, I am satisfied that BROOKS yesterday addressed BURLINGAME, inquiring where, outside the District of Columbia, he would receive a message from him; that this note was probably sent by the hands of General LANE, of Oregon; that BURLINGAME, who as the party to be challenged had a right to name the place of meeting, named Clifton House, Canada side, Niagara Falls, where no outside interference would be probable; that, taking with him General CHARLES JAMES, of Wisconsin, as his friend, he left the District last night in order to avoid arrest, and took the cars between here and Baltimore this morning on his way to the Falls; and that BROOKS declined going to Canada, on the ground that it was not safe for him to do so, and has been arrested here to-day and bound in five thousand dollars to keep the peace.

I also have no doubt that his confidential advisers yesterday as to his movements, were Senator SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas, and a distinguished member of the House whom it is unnecessary to name.

BURLINGAME will probably proceed to the Falls, unconscious that BROOKS is not following, where he will wait a reasonable time for BROOKS and then return.

In answer to the statement of a New-York paper, that BURLINGAME's friends alone goaded him to withdraw his original memorandum, I reply that his enemies distorted and misrepresented it also.

The statement that CULLOM discharged ACTON, a clerk of the House, for attending a Fremont meeting, is erroneous. The misunderstanding has been explained, and ACTON restored. S.

LATER.

I have now ample confirmation of the main facts stated in my previous dispatch. BURLINGAME addressed BROOKS a note last night, acknowledging the receipt of his message asking where he would receive a communication from him, informing him that he would meet him on Saturday noon at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, where any differences pending between them could be settled. BURLINGAME then immediately started.

BROOKS, on receiving the note, said he would pursue the subject no further.

It is understood that BROOKS' friends will publish the correspondence to-morrow. S.

LATEST.

BROOKS declines furnishing us a copy of the correspondence for publication. Together with BROOKS' card in explanation, it makes two columns in the *Union*.

The effort will probably now be made to put BURLINGAME in a false position, by allegations or language designed to draw a challenge from him. His opponents doubtless know this to be safe, as BURLINGAME is not understood to claim to be a duelist, and while he will accept a challenge under existing circumstances, he cannot probably be dragooned into sending one. In other words, if I understand his position, he would only accept a challenge as an act of self-defence, and as an alternative of assassination. S.

### The Brooks and Burlingame Affair—The Herbert Case—Confirmations, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

FRANCIS C. TREADWELL, of New-York, yesterday made affidavit that, from publications in the newspapers during the past and present week, and from conversation with various individuals, he had reason to believe that a challenge to fight a duel had passed between Messrs. BROOKS and BURLINGAME, and that they were making preparations to fight, in violation of the peace of the District of Columbia and the act of Congress in relation to dueling. He prayed that the parties might be arrested and put under bonds. In pursuance of this Mr. BROOKS was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning and taken before Justice HOLLINGSHEAD, accompanied by his friend, Mr. BELL, of Texas, and gave security in the sum of $5,000.

The police officers are in search of Mr. BURLINGAME, who left the district last night or early this morning, as it is supposed, to receive the challenge. Up to noon, to-day, his immediate friends could not tell whether or no there had been a meeting, though there is a rumor in circulation that there has been one. Great excitement exists among Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22—P. M.

Among the many reports in circulation, the most reliable is that Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. BURLINGAME, through a friend, where a note or challenge would reach him, and Mr. BURLINGAME replied, "the Clifton House, Canada." Mr. BROOKS, it is further stated, declines following, preferring a meeting in this vicinity. Mr. BURLINGAME's friends express their ignorance of his whereabouts.

The testimony in the HERBERT trial has closed. The counsel for the defence proposed to submit the case to the Jury without argument, but the prosecution objected.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of EDWARD C. STILES as Consul to Vienna.

The Vanderbilt steamer, from New-York, has arrived here, and will undergo the inspection of officers of Government and Congressmen.

### The Three Million Armament Bill in the Senate—The Final Adjournment—Something for the Croakers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21, 1856.

THE SENATE AND THE THREE MILLION BILL.

Congress was rather dull to-day. In the Senate a Committee of five Chairmen of principal Committees arrange the business of each day—deciding what shall and what shall not be considered. This arrangement is the result of a caucus agreement by the majority, and is strictly adhered to. The business specially set apart for to-day was the bill to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, by appropriating $3,000,000 chiefly for the alteration of small arms, and for the accumulation of munitions of war on the Pacific coast.

This bill was not recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of War, but was hatched some months since, when the war fever was high, and an armed collision with England seemed to be impending, to the minds of many persons. That occasion has expired. The war cloud has passed away, and with it the pretext upon which the bill was introduced. The Administration men saw that no $3,000,000 could now be carried for the purposes named, so they reduced the amount to $1,000,000, and, in that shape, carried it. I don't believe they can get it through the other House. There is, undoubtedly, a necessity for the accumulation of material of war on the Pacific coast, with view to preparation for any sudden emergency; but it is very questionable whether the measure ought to become a law unless it is restricted to that single point.

A SURE THE ADJOURNMENT.

There seems to be a certainty of an adjournment of Congress at last, as the House is quite sure to concur to-morrow in the new resolution of the Senate terminating the session on the 18th August. Some of our best friends are honestly opposed to fixing any day for adjournment at present, believing that it is important to continue the session until various measures of practical legislation are disposed of. But all experience teaches that, in the present condition of Congress, just as much will be done in the coming three weeks as would be if the adjournment were postponed a month later. Besides, it is perfectly evident to the minds of many that the Administration men and Fillmore Americans are concocting some scheme to pass the Senate's bill to make Kansas a Slave-State. I am free to confess that I believe they will succeed in this scheme if they can even get the bill up for consideration during the present session. It is answered to these fears, that the opponents of the bill are strong enough to defeat it unless it shall be properly amended. I am by no means so confident. We were told the same thing in regard to the Nebraska bill when it was pending. How badly we were cheated and beaten then is matter of history.

HOW TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE.

If the Senate's last Kansas iniquity is taken up in the House, it will probably be amended by incorporating into it a provision for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This and other amendments, distasteful to the Senate majority, may be made; but even that is not sure, for the matter will be in the hands of HAVEN, DUNN, and other doubtful Northern men—and HAVEN's speech of to-day clearly shows that *he*, for one, cannot be relied upon to vote for the restoration of the Missouri restriction. But admitting that the House does thus amend the bill, the Senate will at once reject the amendments. The bill being returned to the House, the question will be, "Shall the House recede?" And upon that question, in all human probability, HAVEN, DUNN, *et id omne genus*, will unite with the *professed* Pro-Slavery men, carry the motion to recede upon the plea of the necessity of "doing *something* to quiet Kansas," and so pass the bill in the precise shape demanded by DOUGLAS & Co. Now that strikes me to be an evil which our friends should avert at almost any cost, for to attempt to give peace to Kansas by passing the Senate's bill, would be even worse than to quiet a sick man by taking his life with arsenic. The only way in which to avoid the trap which the Pro-Slavery men are setting, is to *fix* a day for adjournment, so that we may have in our hands the parliamentary weapons with which to defeat any trick of the character I have described. Be assured there never was more danger to the cause of free Kansas than is impending now in this capital, and it behoves every patriot to "watch and pray" without ceasing.

THE CROAKERS REBUKED.

A good story is told at the expense of those who protest that FREMONT's election will lead to disunion. A few evenings since, a company of gentlemen were assembled in this city at a quiet game of whist. Among the party was a distinguished New-York politician, and several Southern Members of Congress. The conversation turned upon the Presidential Election, and all the horrid train of evils to follow upon FREMONT's selection were set forth in glowing colors. It was asserted that his must necessarily be a sectional administration, under which no Southern men could or would take office,—the consequence of which calamity it was voted must uproot the pillars of the Republic. One of the Southern M. C.'s, after listening for some time to these grave arguments, instead of assenting to their force, suggested that he desired no larger fortune than he would undertake to collect in the way of toll across the Long Bridge over the Potomac from the applicants for office under FREMONT's Administration from the State of Virginia alone! This unexpected fire in the rear rather astonished the croakers, and doubtless set them thinking. S.

## XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

IRON FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire concerning the extent to which iron may be substituted for wood, stone, and brick, in public buildings of the United States.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

The bill proposes to give a salary of $3,000 for each regular session, instead of the present per diem, and for extra sessions the present per diem and 20 cents a mile for travel each way.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate concurred in the action of the House to adjourn on the 18th of August.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill continuing the improvement of the harbor of Racine, Wis., was passed by 24 against 12.

A long debate on the constitutionality and expediency of appropriations for such purposes, ensued on the bill continuing the harbor of Kenosha, Wis., which passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The House passed the Senate's resolution, with the amendment fixing the close of the session on, the 18th of August, by yeas, 128; nays 51.

Mr. CHAPMAN, sitting delegate, and Mr. BENNET contestant, participated in the debate.

The resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. CHAPMAN not elected, was rejected by 68 against 69. Adjourned.

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the Southfield Fremont and Dayton Club will be held this evening, at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, Staten Island, at 7½ o'clock. A boat will return to this City at 10 o'clock P. M., affording a fine opportunity for glee clubs and others to make a pleasant excursion.

☞ A "Fremont and Dayton" Club has been formed in Wilmington, Delaware. It has a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and seven Directors. The following are articles of its Constitution:

ART. IV. This Club may, at any time, as a mark of respect, elect to the office of Hon. Vice-President, or honorary membership, any distinguished or influential gentleman, whether a resident or non-resident, provided he be known to be favorable to the Constitution of the United States and the election of JOHN C. FREMONT.

ART. V. The officers of this Club are continued until the election of JOHN C. FREMONT.

DARING ATTEMPT AT POISONING.—Two negroes were arrested in Richmond, on Saturday last, on the charge of attempting to poison Mr. BENJAMIN GRAM, their overseer. Two weeks ago, Mr. GRAM, after eating his breakfast, was taken with a severe spell of vomiting which continued, at intervals, during the day. On Saturday morning, as was usual, he sent negro SAM for his breakfast. SAM returned, and when Mr. G. took a sup of his coffee he perceived it had a peculiar taste. He poured the contents from the cup, and noticed a white substance in the bottom. He had it analyzed, and found it to be arsenic. Negro SAM says that another servant, named WM. JACKSON, had given him a fourpence if he would allow him to put a paper of white substance in the coffee when he was taking it to Mr. GRAM.—*Baltimore American, July 22.*

### Free Academy—Fourth Annual Commencement.

Contrary to precedent, an evening Commencement took place yesterday. The Fourth Commencement of the Free Academy was celebrated at the Academy of Music. Five thousand people packed the building. The stage was occupied by a hundred gentlemen, some of them City notabilities. The music, under direction of DODWORTH, was exquisite. The performances began soon after 8, and ended at 11 o'clock, but the audience sat five hours through without symptoms of weariness. Nine of the Graduating Class appeared as claimants for the popular applause; one was excused; and the whole Class numbered 18. The speeches were as follows:

*Salutatory Address*—Oration—Addison's Mission....Arthur McMullin.
*Dissertation*—Alexander at Jerusalem....John Edward Ward.
*Oration*—Instability of Principle. Everett P. Wheeler.
*Oration*—The Heroic Age of the North....J. Lyman Van Buren.
*Dissertation*—Wyoming....John Howe, Jr.
*Philosophical Oration*—English Literature Universal....Franklin S. Rising.
*Dissertation*—National Destiny....Henry Davis, Jr.
*Oration*—The "One Idea" of Life. Russell Sturgis, Jr.
*Master's Oration*—"The Over-Educated Masses"....John Hardy, A. B.

Mr. FRANCIS MCMULLEN was programmed for a dissertation on "Medieval Credulity," but was excused from appearing. The speeches were as usual on Commencement occasions; three young gentlemen did their best, and the harvest of bouquets was reaped in the orthodox style, but the palm was evidently carried away by Mr. FRANKLIN S. RISING, a graduate of three-and-twenty, whose manner and matter were alike above the average, and earned him well-merited plaudits. This gentleman was awarded three prize medals, for proficiency in study. His free manner, and the originality of ideas in his philosophical oration, would be excellent models for his fellows.

The valedictories were delivered by CHARLES H. PRATT. They were creditable. The Master's Oration was the first delivered at a Free Academy Commencement.

The graduating class is as follows:

Colgate Baker, Henry Davis, Jr., John Howe, Jr., John Jasper, Jr., John Kenyon, Frederick Augustus Leeds, Arthur McMullin, Francis McMullen, Howard Pinkney, Charles Henry Pratt, Julius Harris Rainey, Franklin Samuel Rising, Henry Ortley Sherman, Russell Sturgis, Jr., James Lyman Van Buren, Aldace Atwood Walker, John Edward Ward, Everett Pepperell Wheeler—18.

The degree of *Bachelor of Science* was conferred upon

Robert Francis Hatfield, Lewis Candut Bayles, A. B.; Luis Fernandez, A. B.; Henry Albertson Post, A. B.; Charles Belden White, A. B.—5.

The degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred upon

George Clark, Alfred George Compton, A. B.; Giles Hubbard Gray, Thomas Jefferson Grout, John Hardy, Charles Wheeler Hubbell, Benjamin Franklin Raynor, George Sparrow—8.

The following *Awards of Prize Medals* were announced by Dr. WEBSTER at the close of the evening:

WARD MEDALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Chemistry* | Arthur McMullin. |
| *Natural History* | Alex. P. Ketchum. |
| *Natural Philosophy* | David G. Fanning. |
| *Moral Philosophy* | Everett P. Wheeler. |
| *Constitution United States* | Franklin S. Rising. |
| *English Language* | Oscar Myers. |
| *Greek* | David G. Fanning. |
| *Latin* | John S. Roberts. |
| *French* | Frank Wood. |
| *Spanish* | John W. Pullman. |
| *German* | Robert F. Hatfield. |
| *Oratory* | Franklin S. Rising. |
| *Composition* | Jas. L. Van Buren. |
| *Logic* | James Godwin. |
| *Astron. Geography* | Adolph Werner. |
| *History* | Henry E. Moriarty. |
| *Drawing* | Alex. P. Ketchum. |
| *Alg. and Geometry* | Henry Kirk White. |
| *Engineering* | Charles H. Pratt. |
| *Hygiene* | John D. Edwards. |

PELL MEDALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Gold Medal* | Wm. M. Banks. |
| *Silver Medal* | Adolph Werner. |

CROMWELL MEDALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Gold Medal* | Henry E. Moriarty. |
| *Silver Medal* | James Godwin. |

BURR MEDALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Gold Medal* | Franklin S. Rising. |
| *Silver Medal* | John Kenyon. |

The proceedings were satisfactory to hearers and doers. The Free Academy flourishes.

### Warning to Young Men.

A lady residing in Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, had given her qualified consent to marry a very respectable young lawyer who abides by day in Nassau-street. One evening last week, as the happy couple walked in the horse chestnut grove near her house, he unfortunately touched upon politics, and expressed his favorable opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN. "What," said she, "do you countenance and work for the election of one who has set so bad an example to the young men?" "Yes, pet;" he answered, meekly. "Go, then, Sir, and follow the example of your leader. Practice what you preach, Sir; be for life a bachelor—I'll not be your bride," said the indignant damsel, as, with his bright dream of half a million dowry, she vanished into the house. The gossips have got hold of it, and half the B. B. Clubs in town are shaking with the apprehension of a sudden and utter disorganization from the desertion of members.

### The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TUESDAY, July 22—TROTTING.—Match $1,000; mile heats; *Flora Temple* in harness; *Tacony* to saddle.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. D. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple* | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| W. PEABODY, r. g. *Tacony* | 1 | 2 | 2 |

| Time. | 1st Heat. | 2d Heat. | 3d Heat. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter | 39 | 37 | 37 |
| Half mile | 1:17 | 1:13 | 1:14 |
| Mile | 2:31¼ | 2:26¼ | 2:29¼ |

A full report of these trots will be given.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TUESDAY, July 22—TROTTING AND PACING.—Match, $400; mile heats, in harness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. WOOD, b. g. *Billy*, (pacer) | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. KING, blk. g. *Harry*, (trotter) | 2 | 2 |

Time: 2:36; 2:34.

PACING AND TROTTING IN TENNESSEE.—MONDAY, June 30, 1856. Match for $200 a side.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. PIRUS's br. g. *Cream Pot* | 1 | 1 |
| T. A. HAMMER's b. g. *One-eyed Joe* | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:50—2:47.

SAME DAY.—Pacing Match, $100; mile heats in harness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. HAMMER's gr. g. *Snowy Lou* | 1 | 1 |
| Wm. PIRUS's g. g. *Gazelle* | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:34—2:36.

GREAT TROTTING FEAT AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The celebrated horse *Sacramento* commenced the astonishing feat of trotting one hundred miles in ten hours. He first went to saddle, and was changed to harness. While performing the seventy-seventh mile the horse broke down, and expired in forty minutes afterwards.

TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.—THURSDAY, July 7. Match $2,000; 10 miles in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. JAMES's b. g. *Butcher Boy* | 1 |
| GEO. MOSLEY's b. m. *Bytown* | 2 |

Time—30:26.

TROTTING AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—FRIDAY, July 11. Purse $200; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Z. BROWNELL's blk. m. *Mary Taylor* | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. B. BILLINGS' b. m. *Lady Sherman* | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:42½; 2:42; 2:41½; 2:44; 2:43.

### Latest from the Plains—The Sacs and Foxes at War with the Camanches.

*From the St. Louis Democrat, July 16.*

We have very late and reliable intelligence from the Plains, advising us that a somewhat sanguinary conflict has taken place between the confederate Sacs and Foxes and the Camanches, resulting in the routing of the latter with considerable loss. Nothing is known of the relative force of either party, but the success of the Sacs and Foxes is imputed to the superiority of their arms. The conflict took place at the crossings of the Arkansas on the Santa Fé road, and continued during some hours. The Sacs and Foxes killed twenty-one Camanches and took two prisoners. They lost two of their party and had several wounded. It is a rather curious coincidence that just about this time two years ago, immediately before the arrival of General WHITFIELD in the Indian country, a hostile meeting should have occurred at the same place, between the same parties, and with precisely the same result.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—The Engineer of the mail train that left New-York at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, when between Kingston and New-Brunswick, discovered on the track, about 400 yards in advance, a sleeper and a piece of iron rail, apparently placed there for the purpose of throwing the cars off the track. He was fortunately able to slacken the speed of the train so that the locomotive threw the obstruction off the track.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, July 22.*

### The Disaster on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

The investigation of the causes of the late terrible Railroad disaster near Philadelphia still continues, before the Coroners. The following is the testimony of the conductor of the Excursion train:

*Alfred F. Hoppel*, affirmed—I was conductor of the excursion train on the morning of the 17th of July; I left Master-street with my train nine or ten minutes after five o'clock, A. M., on that day; we came up as far as Tioga-street, where we stopped on account of the track being wet with dew; after some detention, perhaps two or three minutes, we went on; when we reached Tacony grade, we stuck again from the track being slippery, and the want of a sufficient head of steam; we were here detained some six or eight minutes; I got on the engine at this place, and, after leaving it told the engineer we would make the Edge Hill Station, and then I would see whether we had sufficient time to make Fort Washington; I had an Assistant on the train, named Sanford Cornell; I sent a man back to tell him (Cornell) that he should place the brakesmen at their posts properly, and to prevent passengers from standing on the platform of the cars. I told Fleury to tell Cornell that my time was sufficient, and that I intended to make Fort Washington; it was then eight minutes after six by my watch; this was at Edge Hill Station that I was eight minutes after six o'clock; I then came on without any occurrence [illegible] we passed Camp Hill Station, when I saw the other train approaching; I saw my Engineer reverse his engine and jump from the train; I looked at my watch the first thing when I saw the train approaching, and my watch said eighteen minutes after six o'clock; I was on the platform of the first passenger car right next to the water tank; when the engine struck I was standing on the step of the car, and as they struck each other I jumped, and that is all I know, until sometime after, I found myself tearing a lady's dress in two pieces, and sent a piece both ways along the road to warn approaching trains; it was a pink dress; I had a conversation with Mr. Cornell at the second stopping, in which I remarked to him that if we kept on his way we should have to take the siding at Edge Hill; it was not my determination at this time to stop at Edge Hill, but if I had time on arriving at that station, without jeopardising my passengers to run on to Fort Washington; the regular time for the down train to leave Fort Washington was 6.15 A. M. It is a regulation of the road that one train must wait on an expected train fifteen minutes, applying as well to special trains as to regular ones; I supposed the conductor of the down train had orders concerning the coming up of the excursion train, for different reasons, and especially as he had charge of my regular train; when I started from Edge Hill station I calculated I had twenty-two minutes to run to Fort Washington; I had a copy of the instructions before I left the city, but I do not know where they are now; I left the city at about nine minutes after five o'clock A. M.; the train master detained me, and said that I had the fifteen minutes to spare; my time to arrive at Fort Washington was six o'clock A. M.; the time for the regular trains to leave a station when expecting an opposing train is fifteen minutes after time-table time; my understanding of the instructions is, that the time for the down train to have left Fort Washington was 6.30 in consequence of our non-arrival; Mr. Vanstavoren was a baggage master on the road; he was sometimes detailed to act as conductor; he had acted before in that capacity; I don't know that he had any instructions for the day of collision, other than the printed instructions and regulations; I have always exercised care in the morning trains since I have been on the road; have always been cautious, and would not in this instance have run on, if I had not believed that the time of the down train to leave Fort Washington, under the circumstances, was 6.30.

### Later from Puerto Rico.

[illegible]

were preparing to celebrate the feast of St. John, (the principal one observed in the island,) with the greatest hilarity, when it broke out again, choosing Humacao and Vieques for its first victims, but also appearing at Yabucoa.

As these places are all in the neighborhood of the richest and most populous agricultural districts, and not far from Guayama, which suffered severely from a disastrous conflagration at the beginning of last month, or from Ponce, the second city of the island, it will readily be understood that the greatest consternation has been caused by the reappearance of the epidemic.

To this calamity the Puerto-Riqueños had another added. A very fatal disease was destroying their cattle in great numbers. It was commonly called the "Cattle Cholera," (*Colera de los Ganados*.) The animals attacked became hydrophobic, frothed or slavered at the mouth, lost their teeth and died—perhaps more from the consequent inanition, it was thought, than from the actual disease.

The loss by the fire at Guayama, above alluded to, is estimated at $200,000, some forty stores and houses have been destroyed by it. The place has become notorious for periodical conflagrations, whether accidentally caused or willfully as the one now under notice is said to have been; and the only wonder is that when one does break out, the whole place is not utterly consumed; for while all the houses are of wood roofed with shingles, there is not a single fire engine in it.

In the midst of these misfortunes, the abundance of the crops, and the high prices produce was bringing, afforded some consolation; and it was hoped that the coolie immigration, which has been sanctioned by the Government, would do much to still further increase the productiveness of the island.

The city of San Juan had just been lighted with gas, greatly, of course, to the convenience and satisfaction of the inhabitants. The gas was being manufactured from the wood of a very common tree of the island called *tabonuco*, hitherto used for no other purpose, notwithstanding its magnitude and abundance, than to furnish torches which served the poor instead of candles. The gas undertaking is, therefore, justly regarded as a double benefit to the country. It is said that the plaza of San Juan was to be lighted by an immense jet of this gas.

The Captain-General, D. JOSE LEMERY, had been decorated with the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor, by LOUIS NAPOLEON, on account of the services his father had rendered to France, his native Country, and to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

### From a German to the Germans.

FREDERICK HECKER, the German Republican, who is one of the Fremont and Dayton electors at large for the State of Illinois, was invited to address the Republican mass meeting at Belleville, but was prevented by an attack of erysipelas, from which he is now recovering. The following letter from him was read to the meeting:

"*To the Committee of the Anti-Nebraska Ratification Meeting at Belleville:*

"GENTLEMEN: I pray you to read the annexed words of mine to the meeting:

"Were the state of my health such as to render me transportable, I would be conveyed to Belleville; the more especially since a gang of desperate Nebraskaites will endeavor to explain my absence to their advantage, in a manner peculiar to themselves.

"I therefore inform all such persons that, as soon as I am able to move about—though my health may not be fully restored—I shall speak to the people of St. Clair and of the adjoining counties, on the question of the day, and shall demonstrate, to the best of my abilities, that the honor of the German name and of the German nation, and the hatred of aristocratic arrogance and tyranny, make it the sacred and imperative duty of every German to enter the lists against Slavery and the Slavocracy. Nothing but the most sophistical and forced misinterpretation of the freest Constitution of the freest country can establish the doctrine of oppression and wrong—the doctrine that Slavery is the rule and Freedom the exception; and only those are faithful to the word and spirit both of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution who oppose the extension of Slavery, and thus preserve this Constitution inviolate, as a gospel of liberty to the oppressed and enslaved nations of the earth.

"I pray you to consider me as sharing the opinion of those who indorse the Philadelphia platform and candidates, and no less heartily supporting the resolutions and ticket of the Bloomington Convention.

"Respectfully, FR. HECKER."

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The mail train from Savannah and Macon, due in this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of an accident which occurred to the train on the Central Road. It appears that as the train was proceeding at a brisk pace on Wednesday night, soon after 12 o'clock, and when within a short distance of the 130 mile post the engine and two passenger cars, containing about 20 persons, were thrown into the culvert, a distance of fifteen feet.

The accident was caused through the rains having made the earth give way in this place. A scene of great confusion ensued, and it was a considerable time before the amount of damage could be fully ascertained. A young man named BAKER, who acted as fireman, and whose parents reside in Macon, was killed on the spot; and Mr. HALL, the engineer, and a fireman from North Carolina, whose name we could not learn, were said to be very seriously if not dangerously injured. All the passengers fortunately escaped with a few bruises. A doctor was soon in attendance, and under his care the two wounded men were conveyed to the nearest station.—*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, July 18.*

A train on the Central Road yesterday made a run between here and Rochester in one hour and thirty-eight minutes. The train consisted of five passenger cars, and during the trip made five stops. The locomotive was the *Henry Martin*. This is the fastest running ever made on the road.—*Buffalo Commercial, July 21.*

The Batavia (N. Y.) *Times* of the 18th inst., says: We have just learned of the death of JIMMY JOHNSON, head chief and warrior of the Tonawandas, and who was the successor of the celebrated orator RED JACKET. He had reached a very advanced age, and was one of the best known and most esteemed of his tribe.

## THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

### The Authorship of the Ordinance of 1787.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I have read with interest your article on the address of Hon. EDWARD COLES, and the authorship of the Anti-Slavery clause of the Ordinance of 1787. Mr. COLES has been frequently before summoned as a witness whose testimony was very important to the determination of that question. Of his truthfulness I entertain no doubt, but I cannot regard him as conclusive authority; nor do I think the evidence he adduces in support of the claim set up in behalf of JEFFERSON to the paternity of that great act of statesmanship by any means satisfactory.

In the first place, Gov. COLES is a Virginian by birth, and, apparently, cherishes a good deal of that State pride, which is natural and commendable, and which leads him to look upon whatever can increase and illustrate the reputation of Virginia's greatest son, after WASHINGTON, as a part of his own patrimony. Mr. COLES was, I think, Private Secretary of President MADISON, and was appointed by him Governor of either Illinois or Indiana. Gov. COLES naturally received with great deference any statement or suggestion of his patron upon public affairs, but I think it would be safer to trust the written memorials left by MADISON of his own opinions and convictions upon men and measures than to receive the recollections of Mr. COLES respecting them, derived from his conversations.

I wish at the outset to call attention to a serious discrepancy between a passage from Mr. COLES' address quoted in your article, and Mr. MADISON's own recorded declarations. Mr. COLES says that MADISON told him that the Anti-Slavery clause of the ordinance was agreed to by the slaveholders in Congress and the Constitutional Convention as a compensation to the North for the provision inserted in the constitution to restore fugitive slaves. I am perfectly satisfied from my investigations on this subject that Mr. MADISON never could have supposed that any such compact was made, although the assertion cited by Mr. COLES in support of it, that conferences were held between the leading members of Congress and the Convention, both bodies being in session at the time, is undoubtedly correct. It cannot be questioned that every member of the Constitutional Convention was well aware that Congress had passed the ordinance with the prohibitory clause as to Slavery, and if that prohibition had been considered an equivalent for the right to reclaim fugitive slaves, it is certain that the Convention would have formally ratified the restriction as to Slavery when they adopted the section relative to fugitives. The prohibition of Slavery in the Northwest was passed by Congress, July 13, 1787, and the clause respecting fugitives was adopted by the Convention on the 29th of August without any debate. The day before, however, there had been a warm discussion over a motion by BUTLER, of South Carolina, to add this, or an equivalent provision, to the section for the delivery of fugitive criminals, wherein no allusion was made to the action of Congress on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. If the two measures had been the balanced concessions of a compromise suggested by Congress, but accepted by the Convention, of course that fact would have been urged by BUTLER, PINCKNEY and MADISON, with fiery zeal. They did not allude to the ordinance, nor to the Congress or its action on that or any other subject.

But this is only collateral evidence. Mr. MADISON has left us direct testimony that he did believe the ordinance with the Anti-Slavery clause to have been the result of a compromise. For, in the first place, he declared that the Congress which passed it had "no shadow of authority" to do so; and, in the next place, proposed to disregard it and declare it null and void. On the 27th of November, 1819, Mr. MADISON wrote a letter to Mr. WALSH, of Philadelphia, upon the point of the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories by Congress, in which he says, immediately after a direct allusion to the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory:

"Whether the Convention could have looked to the existence of Slavery at all in the new States is a point on which I can add but little to what has been already stated."

Had the prohibition of Slavery in the States and Territories of the Northwest, and the return of fugitive negroes been equivalent considerations of a solemn compact between the North and South, surely Mr. MADISON would not have expressed doubts whether the Convention looked to Slavery at all in the new States. Slavery would, in that case, have been the only object at which the Convention would have looked.

The fact is, that Mr. MADISON, like FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and WILSON, of Pennsylvania, looked upon Slavery as a temporary evil, which would be an exception to and a blot upon the general system of Republican institutions which they were founding, should it become permanent. Therefore they made no compromise relating to it intended to be of any long duration. They knew Republicanism and Slavery to be totally incompatible, and that, if the Republic did not smother Slavery, Slavery would strangle the Republic. And in that fact we have the key to all the omissions and the provisions of the Constitution on the subject.

But to come back to the "ordinance" and its authorship. In my opinion there has yet been no perfectly reliable account of its origin. As the great distinctive feature of NATHAN DANE's ordinance was the Anti-Slavery clause, writers and public speakers have fallen into the habit of designating a single section by the name of the whole. DANE is certainly not entitled to the honor of the original conception of the Slavery restriction, but he is entitled to the great merit of framing an able and sagacious measure of State policy, into which he incorporated the prohibition, and by the passage of the former gave to the latter the form and effect of law; converting the mere suggestions of his predecessors into a fixed and immutable institution of an extended empire and a mighty people.

In the Spring of 1784, Mr. JEFFERSON moved for the appointment of a Committee to frame a plan of Government for the Northwest Territory, then recently become the property of the United States by the cessions of New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Virginia, (and not by the deed of Virginia alone, although she was the last to cede her claims.) This Committee consisted of JEFFERSON, Chairman; CHASE, of Maryland; and HOWELL, of Rhode Island. From the printed records of the old Congress it is not practicable to discover who was the author of the report rendered by this Committee, nor who suggested the particular proposition which has given it immortality. That proposition was as follows:

"After the year 1800 of the Christian era there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

Mr. COLES says JEFFERSON furnished the Committee with the draft upon which the report was formed. That is a very important fact, if established by competent evidence. But where is the evidence? Again, what is the proof that this palladium of liberty was contained in the draft given to the Committee? Who knows but that it was moved as an amendment by HOWELL or CHASE, and carried by the votes of those two against JEFFERSON's opposition?

In my opinion there is one very strong reason for presuming that Mr. JEFFERSON was not the author of the prohibitory clause, and that is, that in 1820 he repudiated its principle by opposing the application of the provision to the Territory west of the Mississippi, in the same latitude as that to which it was originally applied. I cannot now lay my hand upon the proof of this, but the fact is so notorious that I presume it will not be disputed by anybody. In his famous letter upon the Missouri controversy, in which he said the proposition to exclude Slavery from a territory by act of Congress struck his ears "like a fire-bell in the night," he suggested a doubt of the power of Congress, but was quite positive against the expediency of its exercise. When the circumstances under which this letter was written are considered, it will be found entirely incompatible with the assumption that JEFFERSON was the originator and suggester of the prohibition of Slavery in the Northwest Territory east of the Mississippi. That, as I have before remarked, was a great, distinctive, radical measure of State policy, forming a landmark in the statesmanship of the age, embodying a principle essential to the consistency and perpetuity of the Republican system inaugurated by the Declaration of Independence, and designed to be secured by the Constitution. Without it the ordinance for the Government of the Territories would have been a very ordinary and common place piece of legislative machinery. It was adopted and confirmed by the first Congress under the Federal Constitution. It had operated beneficently for thirty-one years. It had given not only prosperity and population to a vast and fruitful region, but had secured therein morality, *popular intelligence, and public tranquillity. Is it* possible that JEFFERSON would have disowned and even denounced the offspring of his own brain in view of these results? But to complete the parallel, we must observe that it was in 1820 proposed to apply the restriction of 1787 to a territory of almost the same extent, of the same characteristics of soil, climate, and production, as that which it had already covered with blessings. Can it be supposed that the Father of the ordinance would, under such circumstances, have aspersed it before the world, have doubted the power of Congress to adopt it, and denied its right to do so if the power existed?

I cannot resist the evidence that Mr. JEFFERSON received the clause from some unknown hand, incorporated it reluctantly or hesitatingly in his first *projet* for the government of the North West, and consented to it by way of a concession to the feelings and prejudices of the Northern States against Slavery; and finally, when a fitting occasion offered, decidedly and effectively opposed it.

From the incomplete records and memorials of the time, I have derived the impression that the honor of the first conception of the prohibition belongs to RUFUS KING, Mr. CHACE, or Mr. HOWELL, and not to Mr. JEFFERSON. But there is hardly room for doubt that to Mr. KING and NATHAN DANE belong the credit and fame attaching to persevering advocacy of this great measure, and its establishment as a principle in the legislation of the country. AQUIDAY.

### The Cross on the Rocky Mountains.

Ever since the nomination of Col. FREMONT, the leading Fillmore organs have been beating about, after items and scraps in his life, out of which to make it appear that he is a Roman Catholic. The *Express* of this City has just hit upon a fact which it regards as a clincher. It cites, with an air of triumph, the particular page of the particular Congressional document, in which FREMONT himself confesses that he planted the cross on the Rocky Mountains as did "the early travelers and explorers of our country." The incident here alluded to occurred in August, 1842, soon after FREMONT had made his ascent of the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and hoisted the American flag. He had reached Rock Independence on his return homeward. The rock is entirely bare, and in some instances as high up as sixty or eighty feet the names of visitors are inscribed. What occurred here is best told in FREMONT's own words, which we copy as follows, from his journal, and which the *Express* may set down as his confession:

"Here, not unmindful of the custom of early travelers and explorers of our country, I engraved on this rock of the Far West a symbol of the Christian faith. Among the thickly inscribed names, I made on the hard granite the impression of a large cross, which I covered with a black preparation of India rubber, well calculated to resist the influence of wind and rain. It stands amidst the names of many who have long since found their way to the grave, and for whom the huge rock is a giant gravestone.

One GEORGE WEYMOUTH was sent out to Maine, by the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON, Lord ARUNDEL, and others, and, in the narrative of his discoveries, he says: 'the next day we ascended in our pinnace that part of the river which lies more to the westward, carrying with us a cross,—a thing never omitted by any Christian traveler,—which we erected at the ultimate end of our route.' This was in the year 1605; and in 1842 I obeyed the feeling of the early travelers, and left the impression of the cross deeply engraved on the vast rock, one thousand miles beyond the Mississippi, to which discoverers have given the national name of Rock Independence."

That individual is certainly to be pitied, whose sensibilities have become so blunted with party spirit, whose mental vision is so distorted by bigotry, as to unfit him to appreciate the moral grandeur and beauty,—and the historical significance of such an incident as that here recorded. *What else could Col. FREMONT have inscribed* with so much propriety on that wall of rock as "*the symbol of the Christian faith*"—the emblem which has preserved itself through the vicissitudes of eighteen centuries as the distinguishing mark of Christianity and modern civilization—the rallying sign of the Christians in their struggles against the Pagans and Mohammedans—and the messenger of comfort and reconciliation to all believers in Christ, without distinction of sect? The cross is still where FREMONT left it, and it will remain there for ages to come, a welcome way-mark to the traveler, in his journey across the continent, a token to the savages of the wilderness of "peace on earth, and good will to men," and a lasting monument to the memory of the man who placed it there.

But there is nothing in all this to stir the enthusiasm of the *Express*, nothing at all in it whatever, but the evidence that FREMONT is a Romanist. It is no use now, to say that the cross is just as much the symbol of Protestantism as of Popery. FREMONT refers in the words above quoted to an English Protestant "one GEORGE WEYMOUTH," who was sent out on an exploring tour to Maine in 1605, and who erected a cross on the bank of a certain river which he ascended. The *Express*, however, if it had been passing along that way at that time, would doubtless have pulled down the cross erected by WEYMOUTH, and hoisted in its place a flag with the motto: "Down with the Pope." Every body knows that the cross still occupies a conspicuous place in many Protestant Churches, and it is no uncommon thing for it to be worn as an ornament by ladies who are just as good Protestants as the *Express*. But notwithstanding all this, the *Express* will have it that FREMONT is a Papist, because forsooth he inscribed a cross on Rock Independence. We expect in a few days, to see the name of MARTIN LUTHER stricken out from the list of Reformers by the *Express*, because the coat of arms which he wore and of which he was proud, bore a cross upon it.

ENGLISH SURNAMES.—The Registrar-General estimates that there are nearly forty thousand different surnames in England. It is estimated that among these there are 53,000 families bearing the name of Smith and 51,000 bearing the name of Jones. The Smiths and Joneses alone are supposed to include about half a million of the population. "In an average it seems that 1 person in 73 is a Smith, 1 in 76 a Jones, 1 in 112 a Williams, 1 in 148 a Taylor, 1 in 162 a Davies, and 1 in 174 a Brown." Among the list of peculiar names given we note the following:—Affection, Alabaster, Allbones, Awkward, Baby, Bolster, By (the shortest English name,) Camomile, Cossie, Dagger, Eighteen, Fowls, Fussy, Gin, Hogsflesh, Idle, Jelly, Kiss, Lumber, Muddle, Nutbrown, Omcer, Pocket, Quince, Rabbit, Sanctuary, Tombs, Unit, Vulgar, Waddle, Yellow, and Zeal.—*Critic.*

## THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

### The Movement for a New Version of the Bible.

**Letter of Resignation of Rev. Archibald Maclay, D.D., as President of the Union.**

### Important and Interesting Correspondence.

STILLWATER, N. Y., June 6, 1856.

REV. A. MACLAY, D. D.: *My venerated Father*—I have just heard with grief that you have resigned your office as President of the American Bible Union; and I am anxious to know what it is that has led you to such a step. Will you have the kindness to inform me? I have for some time, felt a deep solicitude in regard to the affairs of the Union, and, though it would pain me exceedingly to find anything is going wrong, yet if it be so really, I would have nothing concealed; lest evils which, if taken in time, might be corrected, grow too great for any remedy. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Yours for the truth,

JOHN I. FULTON.

*Dr. Maclay's Reply.*

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER FULTON: My resignation was sent to the Secretary of the American Bible Union the 31st of May. I have not received any official notice of its acceptance, but have understood from some of those who were present that it came before the Board on the 4th inst.; that its acceptance was moved by the Corresponding Secretary in a series of resolutions which he said had been approved by the Committee on Versions and the other Standing Committees; that WM. COLGATE, Esq., proposed the appointment of a Special Committee to prepare suitable resolutions, and report at a subsequent meeting, and WM. D. MURPHY, Esq., wished a Committee appointed to confer with me, to see if the cause of my resignation could not be removed; but the Secretary thought the Board should pass his resolutions at once, as they might not feel free to make such a conciliatory expression at any future time, and they were passed; whereupon the Secretary moved to appoint a Committee of five to nominate my successor, and report at that meeting. Brother JUDD inquired if this also had been before the Standing Committees, and was answered by the Secretary in the affirmative. He maintained that the election of a President belonged properly to the Union, and that the power to fill vacancies should not be exercised by the Board in the appointment of this officer, especially for so short a time before the Anniversary, unless demanded by exigencies such as do not at present exist; and that no committee or officer should prepare such business beforehand. Other members wished the subject deferred, and proposed that if the Committee were appointed it should report at the next meeting. But the Secretary said the Board might be attacked, and it was important for them to present an unbroken front. So the motion was carried. Dr. ARMITAGE nominated Messrs. Wyckoff, Pier, Shepard, Remington and Stillman as the Committee, which was appointed. The Secretary moved that the Committee have leave to retire, and the motion was carried. The Secretary moved that, while the Committee were out, the Board spend the time in prayer for divine direction. Brother WM. D. MURPHY thought this was one of the few cases where such a prayer was inappropriate, as the matter seemed to have been already determined. But the motion prevailed, and Messrs. BAKER and D. S. PARMLEE prayed for divine direction. After a few minutes the Committee returned and reported the nomination of Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., for President. A motion was then made by Brother TRIPP to lay this report on the table till the next regular meeting. Brother COLGATE and others also thought the Board better take a month to think of the subject before any final action. But the motion of Brother TRIPP was lost, and the report adopted by a majority vote.

I give you these particulars because there is a necessary though not an obviously apparent connection between them and some others to which your attention will be hereafter called, and because they show that, although the Board, as such, may appear to have taken but little time to fix upon my successor, yet the selection was not made without the usual mode of deliberation; and I hope it may prove to have been determined by divine direction.

The duty which I have discharged in resigning the Presidency of the American Bible Union, and withdrawing from its Board of Managers, has been a very painful one. You know how much the Bible Union has been to me, and how much I have labored to promote the object of its organization. You need no assurance, therefore, to satisfy you that I would not abandon the enterprise for any trifling consideration.

Some of my esteemed friends, of whom it is proper to mention the name of Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D., urged me to withhold my resignation, and retain my official connection with the Union till the next Anniversary. But, after several months' deliberation, in deference to such solicitations—after many prayers for a knowledge of the mind of God in this matter, and for grace to do His will, I concluded to submit my resignation to the Board without further delay.

I have no wish to make any exposure discreditable to the Bible Union, except what is necessary to explain the step I have taken, and to discharge my responsibilities in this undertaking. But you, in common with many of my numerous friends, who have a right to know the grounds of my action, have already pressed me with inquiries on the subject, and I have reason to believe that such inquiries will be greatly multiplied,—so that I have deemed it not only due to myself, but also obligatory upon me, as an honest man and a Christian, to answer them frankly once for all.

During the last six years, from the origin of the Bible Union till a few months ago, I labored as its agent, most of the time at a distance from the seat of its operations; so that I had but very little opportunity to examine minutely the internal management of the Institution. I relied mainly on the published documents of the Union, to which the official correspondence of the Secretary seldom added anything of importance. I did not so much as know the names of the revisers, with a few exceptions. Hence the statements which I made, publicly and privately, during my agency, rested for the most part on the assurances of those for whom I acted.

But on being elected President of the Union, in October, 1855, I found myself in a position of more direct and unqualified responsibility; and under these circumstances I felt the importance of becoming more particularly acquainted with the operations of the body. I then for the first time ascertained who the revisers were; and found, to my astonishment, that, instead of there having been about forty individuals actually engaged in translating the New Testament, as I had understood from the Secretary, and often stated, there had not been more than twenty-three or twenty-four. Instead of all these being competent scholars, as I had supposed, and as the plan of the Union required, and as is often reiterated in the official documents of the Union, some of them unquestionably lacked the essential qualifications of a translator.

Here I reluctantly suspended my investigation, to visit Baltimore, as an agent, at the earnest solicitation of the Secretary.

Hitherto it had been, I believe, the invariable custom of the Board to meet for organization, the appointment of Standing Committees, &c., the next week after the Anniversary. But this year that time passed and no meeting of the Board was called; for which omission no adequate reason, so far as I know, was then assigned. I left soon after with a heavy heart, weighed down with anxious solicitude, in regard to the issue of this great enterprise, to which I had given so many years of my life. I made it the subject of special and earnest prayer, in which I came to the conclusion that I ought to resign my agency and devote my attention, as President, to the operations of the Union in New-York. I accordingly returned to this City as soon as the object of my visit to Baltimore was accomplished.

On my arrival home, I found that, during my absence, in the organization of the Board, at its meeting in November, (one of the Vice Presidents, Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., being in the Chair,) the Committee on Versions, and the Committee on Finance, had undergone important changes, the character of which, and the alleged reasons for which, greatly impaired my confidence in the *directing power* of the Board. And although I am not naturally suspicious, but rather confiding, yet I could not in this case overlook the *appearances* of design in omitting the October meeting, and urging me to Baltimore before the regular meeting in November; as the projector of these changes had the means of knowing that no such proscriptive nominations could ever be made to the Board, through me as its Chairman.

On resuming my examination in the revisers' department, I found that numerous translations had been made, which, though not in all cases inconsistent with good scholarship, were nevertheless calculated, on other grounds, to compromise the character of the Union, and to shake the confidence of men in the truth of God's word. Of these the following may serve as specimens:

"In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and God was the word."—*John* i. 1.

"He it is that immerses in a holy spirit."—*John* i. 33.

"If any one be not born of water and spirit."—*John* iii. 5.

"The Son can do nothing of himself, if he see not the Father doing anything."—*John* v. 19.

"But this he said of the spirit which those believing on him were about to receive; for there was not yet a holy spirit."—*John* vii. 39.

"And I give to them eternal life, and they shall not perish, forever."—*John* x. 28.

"Jesus, therefore, when he saw her weeping, and the Jews, who came with her, weeping, groaned in the spirit, and troubled himself."—*John* xi. 33.

"Who were begotten—not of blood, nor of a will of flesh, nor of a will of man—but of God. And the word became flesh and dwelt among us (and we saw his glory, a glory as of one only begotten of a father) full of grace and truth."—*John* i. 13, 14.

These are by no means the most objectionable renderings. In this and other books are some which I would not disclose to the public eye. And on a closer examination in the department of revision, I found that, in addition to the shocking translations already referred to, the misguided hand of the reviser had been rashly laid upon the original text, as it seemed to me, without any authority of the Board. It will be recollected that, in the famous Amity-street letter, Dr. WILLIAMS charged the Bible Union with improper secrecy, in withholding from the Churches a knowledge of the Greek text, to be used as the standard of revision; and that in the reply, written by Dr. JUDD, and adopted by the Board, it was said:

"This subject received our early and prayerful attention, and after obtaining the most satisfactory light respecting it, with the counsel of competent advisers, and our own mature deliberation, we determined on the 'received text,' as critically edited by the best scholars of the age, and published by Bagster & Sons, London, octavo edition, 1851."

Previous to this the Board had established certain "General Rules for the Direction of Translators and Revisers," of which the third reads thus:

"Translations or revisions of the New Testament must be made from the received Greek text, critically edited, with known errors corrected."

Also certain "Special Instructions to the Revisers of the English New Testament," of which the first reads as follows:

"The common English version must be the basis of revision; the Greek text Bagster & Sons' octavo edition of 1851."

These are all the rules of the Union respecting the Greek text; neither of them has ever been abrogated or altered; and as they stand, they admit of no departure from the "received text" as critically edited, (not by revisers of the Bible Union, but by distinguished scholars in times past,) and *subsequently* published by Bagster and Sons in 1851. Yet it appeared, on examination, that some revisers had undertaken what seemed to me even more presumptuous than the selection of some other text; such as Griesbach's, Scholz's or Tischendorf's, and more unsafe than the preparation of a new, independent recension by competent hands from original sources; viz., a revision of the "received Greek text," by weighing all the different manuscripts, to ascertain the relative value of their various readings, as given by second-hand authorities, verifying or modifying these readings by ancient versions and patristic writings, collating and comparing the opinions of different editors; then selecting or rejecting any particular reading, according as it was found to be, *in the reviser's judgment*, genuine or spurious: his English version being conformed to this eclectic edition of the Greek text. In one book, which came under my observation, after it had been stereotyped, a cursory examination showed that the reviser had deviated from the "received Greek text" in two places, by adding something to it; in twelve places, by substituting something for it; in twenty-two places, by rejecting something of it. And one of the portions rejected as *spurious*, embraced *twelve consecutive verses!* In another place the following passage is cast out of the Bible:

"For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water; whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had."

Where the common version reads,

"That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life,"

the received Greek text has been so critically edited that in the revised English version, the same passage read thus: "That every one that believes on him may have eternal life." And the rejection of "Jesus," "John," "Christ," and "Amen," are specimens of the smaller changes, which have resulted from this revision of the Greek text.

Now, it is not the question with me, whether the reviser is right or wrong, as to the genuineness of these passages; but the question is, whether any such matter has ever been submitted to the judgment of a reviser by the Board of the Bible Union. To me the very supposition of such a thing is absurd. For there could be no reason in selecting, as a standard, the "received text," if the reviser is left at liberty to modify it at discretion. If we so interpret the clause, "critically edited, with known errors corrected," as to allow a reviser to depart from the "received text," as "*published by Bagster & Sons in 1851*," then he is at liberty, if his judgment so determine, to take GRIESBACH's text, or any other, which has ever been critically edited, with what the reviser may judge to have been "known errors," corrected from the "received text." But such interpretation can be fairly put upon that clause. I admit that the Board might have selected some other text, such as SCHOLZ's or TISCHENDORF's, had they deemed it was wise to do so; or it might have employed competent scholars to prepare an independent recension from original manuscripts, ancient versions, &c., which could have been made the standard of translations after being approved as such. But I do not believe that the Board could understandingly have committed to every reviser in its employ the task of making up a new edition of the "received Greek text," or of modifying any existing edition, by a discretionary selection or rejection of words, phrases and passages, out of all the various readings that have ever been discovered—no two revisers making their selection or rejection upon the same principles.

At all events, I never understood that persons employed by the Bible Union to revise the common English version were authorized or at liberty to use the Greek text. Had I so understood it, and known the men, I certainly should never have allowed my humble name to be associated with the enterprise.

The Secretary urged me again to leave New-York and travel abroad as an agent. I informed him that, with the views which I then entertained, I could not conscientiously act in the capacity of an agent; that, among other things, I had assured the people that we have competent scholars to translate the Scriptures, and that the funds of the Union were judiciously and economically expended, but I could do so no longer; that I had aimed to live an honest man, and I meant to die an honest man; and that if I were to go out and publish my honest impressions regarding the operations of the Bible Union, I should only damage its reputation, which, under existing circumstances, I was not prepared to do. One would have supposed that such a statement would have precluded any further request from the Secretary for me to go abroad as an agent of the Union. His subsequent repeated reiteration of this request, besides the imputation of a disbelief in my own statement which it conveyed, exhibited such a solicitude for the services, and such an indifference for the conscientious views of an agent, as equally surprised and pained me. I was the more resolved to examine thoroughly the whole policy and conduct of the Institution; to inquire more fully into the character and qualifications of our revisers, the practical working of our plan for the production of a revised English version, the condition and effect of our periodical publications, and the appropriate economy of our expenditures. I accordingly resigned my agency, and went on with the examination. But finding it difficult to prosecute this investigation single-handed, I consulted with a venerable brother, who was an officer of the Union, and a tried friend of the cause. I found that he had had, for a long time, a similar solicitude in regard to the conduct of our affairs, and was prepared to sympathize with me in the matter. He at once brought his practical mind to devise some plan by which our hopes and fears might be resolved, and by which whatever evils should be found to exist might be remedied. He proposed a Committee of Investigation, and, pursuant to this proposition, he offered, in a meeting of the Board held January, 1856, the following:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to look at the present condition and practical working of our enterprise, with a view to the greatest economy of our means consistent with the most thorough and speedy accomplishment of our work; and to report the result of their examination as soon as practicable, with such recommendations as the case shall seem to demand; and that the officers and revisers be requested to furnish all the facilities in their power, which the Committee may require for the most thorough performance of their duty.

After an ineffectual attempt of the Secretary to have the examination referred to one of the Standing Committees, of which he himself was a member, the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Wm. Colgate, S. Baker, Geo. W. Abbe, O. B. Judd and A. Maclay were appointed such Committee. Then, at the same meeting, on motion of Mr. MERWIN, Messrs. WYCKOFF and SARLES were added. Then, before the Committee had been convened, I was requested by Mr. BUCKNER and others to call a special meeting of the Board, for the ostensible purpose of appointing an agent, and adjusting the salary of a reviser. The Board met, the agent was appointed, but the matter of a salary was not brought up. As the Board seemed ready to adjourn without having done an thing to justify the calling of a Special Meeting, Mr. MERWIN said the denomination to which he belonged was not represented on the Committee of Investigation, and he would, therefore, move the addition of Messrs. E. SMITH and S. E. SHEPARD. After these had been appointed, Dr. ARMITAGE said there was another denomination in the Board which was not represented on that Committee, and he would, therefore, move the addition of T. R. STILLMAN, who was thereupon appointed. I had then no doubt as to the real object of the Special Meeting of the Board, which was the largest, I think, that I ever attended; nor could I have any doubt as to the object of such additions to the Committee. I frankly expressed the opinion that the Secretary ought not to be on any Committee, and least of all, on that Committee, which was to examine matters of his own transaction. The introduction of denominational representation, in the appointment of Committees, was also strongly deprecated by Brother JUDD, as contrary to the fundamental principle of our organization, and subversive of that unity of purpose which he deemed essential to our successful cooperation. It was the first time, he said, since the origin of our enterprise, that sectarian elements had ever been stirred, or recognized, in the Board of the American Bible Union.

With the Committee so constituted, it was not to be expected that the object of an impartial investigation could be attained; as the result thus far has clearly proved. By the most indefatigable exertion, and searching inquiries, however, much important information has been elicited; but in the only two points on which the Committee has yet been called to vote, what seemed to me self-evidently right could not be sustained. It appeared to be a settled axiom, with those who had been added to the original Committee, that nothing should be done which would imply the least censure against the Secretary. For example: It was found that the revised version of Job, by Dr. CONANT, had been stereotyped, by order of the Secretary, in six different forms, without any examination by other scholars, as is required by the general plan of the Union, and the special contract with Dr. CONANT, and without any authorization of the Board for more than one form. Yet the majority of that Committee voted against the following:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend that the English version, as made by a reviser of the American Bible Union, be not printed in more than one form, nor stereotyped in more than one set of plates, before it shall have been examined by other scholars, as provided for in the plan of revision adopted by the Board."

Messrs. COLGATE, ABBE and JUDD voted for it; Messrs. WYCKOFF, SARLES, SHEPARD, SMITH and STILLMAN against it; Dr. BAKER and myself being absent.

Again, it was found that the Hebrew of Job, had been, by order of the Secretary, without the knowledge of the Board, stereotyped in three different forms, the last of which was to be a purely Hebrew book, with *various readings* and *grammatical notes*, for the use of students learning the Hebrew language; such a book as a society, whose only and exclusive object is "to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures in all languages throughout the world," has no right to publish; and yet at the same meeting of that Committee such a resolution as the following could not be carried:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend that no portion of the original Scriptures be printed or stereotyped in the same or at the expense of the American Bible Union, as a school-book, to be used in acquiring a knowledge of the Hebrew or the Greek language."

Messrs. COLGATE, ABBE, JUDD and SMITH voted for it, the vote of Mr. SMITH being previously explained and qualified; Messrs. WYCKOFF, SARLES, SHEPARD and STILLMAN, against it; Dr. BAKER and myself being absent.

As I said, these resolutions appeared to me self-evidently right, and under existing circumstances *necessary*. Indeed, the occasion which called them forth, and the opposition made to their passage, demonstrated such a disregard of the Constitution, and the established rules of the Bible Union, that my worst fears for the safety of our enterprise, were confirmed; and I told the brethren, at a meeting previous to that in which the vote was taken, that if such a resolution, offered under such circumstances, could not be passed, I should be compelled to retire from the Institution, as I would from a sinking ship.

I know that brother CONANT, in that extraordinary letter of April 28, 1856, which the Secretary got up and sent out as a Circular of the Bible Union, pronounces my dissatisfaction "groundless," attributing it to mental imbecility; and this judgment, though contrary to my own consciousness, would have had great weight on my mind, if he were not himself an interested party. But a man who has already received nearly six thousand dollars before finishing the translation of Job, on a contract which secures to him, in addition to a salary of $1,200 from the Theological Seminary at Rochester, $2,000 a year for the portion of time not required in his professional duties, till he shall have completed the Old Testament, with a copy-right interest, and a per-centage on the *future sales of his translation*, when published with notes; a man for whose pupils the Hebrew school-book, with grammatical notes, was specially designed, and the stereotyping of whose translation, in six different forms, without any examination by other scholars, according to the contract, and without any authorization of the Board, was one occasion of my dissatisfaction, occupies a position in relation to the affairs under consideration which greatly depreciates, if it does not entirely destroy, the admissibility of his testimony. And I think that all well informed impartial men will agree that he, who had such grounds for his own *satisfaction*, is not sufficiently disinterested to sit in judgment upon my *dissatisfaction*; (especially when the one to be judged is, as he says, "evidently feeling the weight of years,") and to pronounce the honest anxious fears of such a one "groundless." At all events, I cannot defer to his judgment in this matter.

The plan of revision adopted by the Board differs materially from that which seemed to me the best. But I looked upon it as combining some peculiar advantages, and thought that, if it could be faithfully carried out, we should secure an English version far superior to the one now in common use; and I have always advocated the revision enterprise on the principles of translation, and the rules of procedure laid down in the official documents of the Bible Union. One of these rules reads as follows:

"As soon as the revision of any one book of the New Testament is finished, it shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union, or to such other person as shall be designated by the Committee on Versions, in order that copies may be taken and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions to the reviser or revisers of that book. After being re-revised, with the aid of their suggestions, a carefully prepared copy shall be forwarded to the Secretary."

The process of examination and revision, as prescribed in this rule, is set forth by Dr. ARMITAGE, in his Report to the Memphis Convention; by Rev. A. WHEELOCK, in his Sermon before the Union; by Dr. LYND, in his Address before the Union, by myself, in an Address to the Baptists of New Brunswick; by Rev. J. CHALLEN, in his Address before the Union; by Dr. EATON, in his Address before the Union; by WM. H. WYCKOFF, indorsed by Dr. COXE and WM. COLGATE, Esq., in Tract No. 11; and often elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the plain provisions of this rule, it was found that some portions of the revised version had been stereotyped more than a year without being submitted to any other reviser for examination, and that a number of revisions in manuscript, made by some of the most distinguished scholars employed on the work in this country, had been long since received and laid aside, as not worthy of the examination provided for in the above rule. It then appeared that the Committee on Versions, composed of Messrs. Wyckoff, Armitage, Baker, Sarles, and I. T. Smith, claimed the prerogative of passing judgment upon the merits of every reviser's work, selecting such as they considered fit to be printed and subjected to the criticism of the other revisers, as "the basis of the final examination;" laying aside others to be submitted, without such criticism or revision, in manuscript, to the final body of judges; and setting apart others to be used merely as "aids to others who will do the work more thoroughly;" with the additional prerogative of publishing to the wide world whatever revision they might approve for the purpose, without the previous inspection of any one else but themselves and the author.

In support of these prerogatives, it was held by the Secretary that a resolution, passed by the Board in November, 1852, so modified the original rule, above quoted, as to clothe that Committee with all this discretionary power. It was the first time I ever heard that that rule had been so modified, or that the Committee on Versions had assumed such prerogatives.

The resolution referred to was "to authorize and require the Committee on Versions to examine each revision made by scholars employed by the Union, and to decide whether it be of sufficient merit to justify the Board in printing it, and sending copies to scholars." This, I understood, originated with the Secretary, and came before the Board in a recommendation from the Committee on Versions. It was then regarded, by some at least, as designed to guard against the publication and circulation, beyond the other revisers, of inferior or superficial revisions in the expensive style of that already issued, without interfering with the uniform operation of the rule which required copies of every revision to be taken, by printing or otherwise, for the examination and suggestions of other revisers. The "sending copies to scholars" was not then taken to signify the same, in this resolution, as the "copies taken, and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned, with their suggestions, to the reviser or revisers of that book," in the language of the rule. And after a careful examination, I am satisfied that neither the Board nor the Secretary understood the resolution at the time of its passage, and for years afterwards, as abrogating any portion of the rule in question, and thus changing the plan of revision. For no such thing was *declared*, or necessarily implied in the resolution, or in any other act of the Board. On the contrary, the rule was repeatedly published, in the name of the Board, without any intimation that a portion of it had been repealed, from November, 1852, to October, 1855. And although the Secretary now maintains that the rule never made it obligatory upon the Board to subject the work of every reviser to the criticism of the other revisers, but only required the work of each to be sent in "order that copies may be taken," &c., yet in September, 1852, he wrote the following preface to the first revision published by the Bible Union:

"In accordance with the plan of the American Bible Union for the revision of the English New Testament, *the work of each of the revisers* MUST *be subjected to the critical examination of the rest*, and of such other scholars as have expressed a willingness to assist; and after being again revised by the author, with the aid of their suggestions, be submitted to a committee of Revisers appointed by the Union, for final adjudication upon every word and phrase.

W. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Secretary."

Such was his interpretation of the rule at that time. And the republication of this, with the clause "must be subjected," unaltered, in an official document of the Union, signed by the President, Secretary and Treasurer, in Jan., 1853, shows, not only that the Secretary did not change his interpretation of the rule, with the passage of the resolution, in Nov., 1852, but also that that resolution was not then regarded, even by the Secretary himself, as having made such a modification in the plan of revision. The truth is, this new policy is manifestly of much later origin, however much of an earlier date may now be brought to sustain it.

It was my firm conviction that, if it was necessary to intrust one Committee with power to control the appointment and conduct of revisers—to pass judgment upon the merit of their work, stamping some portions as approved for the most favorable treatment, and branding others as of little or no value—to be the sole inspectors of such as are printed, previous to their indiscriminate circulation,—that Committee should be composed of first-rate scholars. But I saw no necessity or occasion for investing any Committee of the Bible Union with such discretionary power. A strict adherence to the original plan seemed to me the only safe course; and such a deviation as that which has been proposed and is being prosecuted by the Committee on Versions, I am satisfied is fraught with the most imminent danger, if not with certain disaster, to the enterprise. The plea of saving money and time by such a deviation is, in my judgment, extremely frivolous, compared with the risk and damage consequent upon it. And I am amazed that, with no other plea, the Secretary should contend so pertinaciously to secure this almost absolute power over the revisers and their work, to the Committee on Versions, of which he himself, from his official position, is the most influential member. But so it is; and at a meeting held May 12, 1856, this new policy was sanctioned with all the [illegible]

In the plan of revision, as originally adopted, [illegible] additional to that of the revisers, such authority should be cited in the manuscript, either on the same page or in an appendix." To such a citation of authorities I never felt any objection; presuming, of course, that it would be made with proper discrimination. But instead of a simple collection of authorities, within the limits of this rule, I found extensive notes of a doctrinal and practical nature, which were foreign to the work of translation, and inconsistent with the unsectarian character of the Union, and the preparation of which, beyond what was required by the rule, must have occupied much time [illegible] the translation itself. Now, as a [illegible]

[illegible] ject of the Bible Union, and as all such notes, [illegible] laid the foundation for a [illegible] which belonged alone to the province of interpretation, I felt pained that such a deviation from the explicit, published rule of revision had been allowed.

Again, on looking more carefully at another feature of the revision work, I was grieved that a great deal of unnecessary expense had been made by employing several revisers to translate the same book. It appeared that in eleven books a second, and a third, if not a fourth reviser had been employed on the same portion, at a great loss of time and money, and good-will. It must not be supposed that in such cases, the work of a predecessor can be made serviceable, in any material degree, to his successor, as this will not be found practically true. For example—the whole New Testament has been revised for the Bible Union, in England, but, so far as I could learn, this revision was of little or no service to the revisers in this country. And the same was true of other persons successively employed on the same portions in this country. In one case, where a reviser was employed at $1,200 a year, another was engaged to be his "assistant," at a salary of $1,400—an arrangement singularly inconsistent, and unnecessarily expensive, if not greatly disadvantageous.

It has been said that whatever is wanting now in the revision department, will be supplied, when the final college of revisers come together; and that whatever is wrong now, will then be rectified. But however others may think of this flattering promise, I cannot but look upon it as altogether delusive. If it were in the power of such a college to provide a remedy, that remedy would come too late to obviate or counteract many of the evils which now exist. It is not possible in the nature of the case for any such college to make up the deficiencies and damages consequent upon the present mismanagement of our Institution; especially when constituted as this is likely to be. I had always understood that the final college of revisers were to be appointed by the Union, and that, in the absence of any special provision for nomination, the privilege of nomination belonged in all cases to the appointing power; but in this case I understand the Committee on Versions has taken up the matter, asked the Board for power to nominate the members of that final college, and to prepare the plan of its operations; and that, the request being granted, that Committee has referred the whole business to the Secretary, with only one other member, thus enabling one man, with all the peculiar advantages of his official position, and an unparalleled concentration of power, to control the appointment and proceedings of the final college of revisers, according to any personal predilection or prejudice, to which, in the weakness of human nature, he may be subject; leaving little ground to hope that errors which have been once approved for publication by the Committee on Versions, will ever be corrected by a college of revisers constituted under their direction. Considering, then, the past and the present, I saw nothing in the prospect of such a final college, to relieve my despair.

Now, knowing what I did, of the incompetency of some of the revisers, and of the character of some of their translations, and of the practical working of this new policy—and seeing no prospect of any remedy for existing growing evils, I felt it my duty to throw off all responsibility in the matter.

On looking at the publication department, it was found that, there also, everything appeared to be directly or indirectly under the control of the Secretary, all without any adequate authorization of the Board. What was originally nothing more nor less than an ordinary Annual Report of the Union, subsequently divided into four parts to save postage, had become a Quarterly Reporter, octavo, edited by WM. H. WYCKOFF and C. A. BUCKBEE, extended to such size, and filled with such matter, as these self-constituted editors judged best; then sent gratuitously to all Life Directors, Life Members, and Life Members in part, at an annual expense to the Union of not less than $1,800. It appeared, also, that the plan of the Monthly Reporter, quarto, which has been in course of publication since last October, was projected, and the first number printed, before the subject was ever so much as mentioned in the Board. Each number of this contained sixteen pages of Dr. CONANT's revision, and four pages of miscellaneous matter, selected or written at the discretion of the Secretary, who, without any authority from the Board, fixed the price at $1 a year, with a commission of 40 per cent. off in many cases to agents, and postage pre-paid, which, including the cost of stereotype plates, was enough to ruin any ordinary establishment in a short time. And yet the project of publishing the whole Bible in that way, would require, at the least calculation, more than thirty years. Besides, it appeared that the Secretary had, without any authority from the Board, made arrangements with a house in London for the republication of this periodical, and sent duplicate stereotype plates, made in New-York, allowing such terms as his discretion dictated and the London publisher was willing to accept. What arrangement had been made for the editorial conduct of the miscellaneous department of this Bible Union Reporter, in London, I could not ascertain. This periodical has created an immense amount of business, in book-keeping, correspondence, &c., almost equal to the office of a newspaper. So that one number of persons regularly employed in the rooms, exclusive of revisers, has so increased as to involve an expenditure from the funds of the Union, for this class of employés alone, at the rate of between $1,000 and $5,000 per annum.

The reasons against the publication of such periodicals in the name and at the expense of the Bible Union, may not be obvious to all; especially to those who, from any cause, have but a partial view of the subject. But I am satisfied that a judicious consideration of this whole matter would lead the great body of the intelligent patrons of the Union to confine its publications to its Annual Reports, the revised version, and such intelligence as independent religious journals would be always ready to insert. No such periodicals were contemplated by the founders of the Institution nor by the original subscribers, although the exigencies which encompassed the early history of the Union were such as would have furnished a plea for the establishment of such publications, if it could be justified under any circumstances. They knew that to make such a publication creditable would involve an unnecessary expense, and that the time of the officers and other employés would be taken up with correspondence, book-keeping, &c., belonging rather to the office of a newspaper than to that of a Bible Society. They knew the danger of creating an agency over which they could have no control commensurate with their responsibility, which might with the greatest facility be perverted to strengthen the power of an individual or a party rather than to promote the interests of the enterprise; and that, too, by a discretionary use of funds, contributed from the hard earnings of the poor, and sacredly devoted to one of the holiest purposes of Christian benevolence.

Again, a portion of the New-York Chronicle, secured by an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars, for the publication of revision matter, was found to be practically under the absolute control of the Secretary, and to be used according to his pleasure. I do not object to the appropriation made by the Board; but I think the object of the appropriation has been perverted to invest the Secretary with power which no such officer should possess.

And beyond all these periodical publications, there have been slips and circulars, in lithograph and letter-press, forming no part of the ordinary correspondence of the Union, multiplied to any extent, and circulated at any expense of time and money which the Secretary deemed proper. A fair example of the exercise of his discretionary power in such matters is found in the late Circular containing the letter of Dr. CONANT, of which the following is a true copy:

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION ROOMS, 350 BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May, 1856.

MY DEAR BROTHER: The following letter was written by Dr. CONANT to one of our agents. We have obtained permission from its author to send copies of it to a few friends, although it is not thought proper at present to have it published. Affectionately,

WM. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Sec.

(COPY.)

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have received several letters from Rev. DR. MACLAY, President of the Am. Bible Union, giving in detail his objections to the course pursued by the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, and to the general policy which it has adopted for the revision of the Holy Scriptures.

I have now spent a week in New-York, making inquiries on the subject; I have also had free and full conversations with the Chairman (WM. COLGATE, Esq.,) of a Committee of ten, appointed by the Board of Managers to hear the objections made by Dr. MACLAY or others, and to investigate the grounds of them.

For myself, I must say, that I see nothing in the things objected to by Dr. MACLAY in his communications to me, which is at variance with the settled policy of the Union from its first organization, or with the timely and satisfactory completion of its work.

I am also happy to say that Mr. COLGATE, the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, who himself moved the appointment of the Committee, assures me that after a patient and full hearing and investigation of the matters objected to, the Committee find no ground of complaint against the Secretary, and have sustained his course in every particular.

Dr. MACLAY is evidently feeling the weight of years, [illegible]

This was got up by the Secretary, and sent out through the mails, [illegible] associates of the author. It was discovered [illegible] and at once condemned by [illegible] of the Union. Dr. CHURCH, a brother-in-law of Dr. CONANT, said he was shocked when he read it. A motion was made by Mr. ABBE to suppress its circulation, [illegible] the Chairman, Dr. ARMITAGE, [illegible] the casting vote against it, afterwards [illegible] that he could not vote in the affirmative [illegible] to censure the Secretary. How any [illegible] man could vote for its circulation, I [illegible]; for in this letter Dr. CONANT says he [illegible] a week in New-York inquiring into the [illegible] of my dissatisfaction; that he "had free and full conversations with the Chairman (WM. COLGATE, Esq.,) of a Committee of ten, appointed by the Board of Managers to hear the objections made by Dr. MACLAY or others, and to investigate the grounds of them;" and that Mr. COLGATE assured him "that after a patient and full hearing and investigation of the matters objected to, the Committee find no ground of complaint against the Secretary, and have sustained his course in every particular." [illegible] Dr. MACLAY is evidently feeling the weight of years, [illegible]

ness that to him should be attributed his "groundless dissatisfaction."

I am amazed at these statements. No "complaint against the Secretary" was ever made till [illegible] of investigation by the Board, and the Committee [illegible] appointed for the purpose here stated, as [illegible] by referring to the resolution on which it was appointed, as quoted on p. 18. That Committee has not yet reported, nor is its investigation completed. It has taken no action on any "particular," except the resolutions, given above, in relation to Dr. Conant's work. And, I understand, Mr. Conant declares that he never said anything which would warrant the above statement of Dr. Conant. By what authority Dr. Conant takes the business of the Committee into his own hands, spends a week in this city making inquiries, pronounces the investigation finished, and publishes its alleged results, all before any final action has been taken by the Committee itself, is more than I can understand. Indeed, such a course seems to me entirely inconsistent with his relations and obligations to the Union as a reviser. In his contract with the Board, he agreed to devote all the time, not required in his professional duties, to the work of revision. I am very sorry that he should now leave that work to find, after a week's investigation, the origin of all my dissatisfaction—in the imbecility of one through whose agency he and his family have been supplied for the last three years with a good portion of their daily bread. But I am more amazed that the Secretary should publish such a letter in the name of the Bible Union, without a special act of the Board.

In all this there is an assumption of power which no ordinary circumstances will justify, a prodigality of means which no abundance of consecrated treasures will warrant, a mode of publishing the first [illegible] of a reviser inconsistent with the general plan of the Union and the special contracts of the Board, and a medium for the communication of miscellaneous matter perfectly ruinous to the reputation of the Union. Some articles have been published in the Monthly Reporter, containing misstatements, misrepresentations, and literary blunders, which would disgrace the meanest scholarship of the world. And I am credibly informed that in the Hebrew of the April number there are upwards of one hundred and forty typographical errors.

On looking into the financial department I found the same state of things. The funds of the Union were, to a great extent, disbursed by the stipendiary office-bearers, the business of the Finance Committee being but little, if anything, more than to sanction expenditures already made. And while the Constitution prohibits the Treasurer from paying out money, except on orders of the Board certified by the Recording Secretary, I found that the same man, and he a salaried employé, was acting as Recording Secretary and Treasurer's Assistant, making a compliance with the spirit of the Constitution impossible. It appeared that most of the remittances were made to the Corresponding Secretary, and that disbursements were made, to considerable extent, by the Assistant, Mr. Buckman, so that much of the money contributed to the Union never reached the general treasury, except in book account; that moneys were customarily paid out at the discretion of one or two officers at the rooms, for purposes which could not be held consistent with trustworthy economy in a benevolent Institution like the Bible Union. I do not mean here to question the integrity of any one. But honesty furnishes no justification for such unnecessary exercise of discretionary power, and such an arrogant disregard of the Constitution in managing the finances of a great Institution.

But in this, as in every other department, I found myself unable to remedy the existing growing evils. My best endeavors, in the whole affair, instead of being met with candor and frankness, have been captiously and obstinately thwarted.

Being thus compelled to relinquish all hope of reform, and my honest endeavor being so treated, I was constrained some time ago to withdraw from the meetings of the Board. It only remains for me, therefore, to take care that I be not a party to wrongs which I have, in vain, sought to remedy. And being fully satisfied, from personal examination, that the funds which I have done so much to collect, and which I know have been most sacredly devoted, by the rich and the poor, to one of the holiest purposes of Christian charity, are being squandered; that a vast amount is expended for operations remote from the one great object of the Institution; that men are employed to translate the word of God who are not qualified for the work; that unwarrantable translations have been made, which, if published, [illegible] sap the fundamental doctrines of my faith [illegible] truths of Christianity, as indubitably revealed in the Holy Scriptures and shake the confidence of the people in the canon of the sacred writings; that such revisions are likely to be published for indiscriminate circulation, without the previous precautionary examination, provided for, and required by, the plan and rules of revision, as originally adopted by the Board; that the controlling power of the Institution has become completely centralized in one person; and that the exercise of that power is not only such as to forbid the hope of reform, but also to [illegible] the name and influence of every one who [illegible]—feeling perfectly assured of all this, I am compelled, by a stern sense of duty, to abandon the enterprise, and so free myself, as far as possible, from all further responsibility. And I cannot doubt that my friends, when rightly informed, will justify me in so doing.

No one who is acquainted with me, and knows what the Bible Union has been to me during the six years of its existence, will suppose that I could believe all this upon any slight grounds, or lightly arrive at such a conclusion, and take a step which I knew must inflict pain, similar to that which I have myself endured, upon the hearts of many of my best friends, whose hopes, like my own, will thus be sorely blasted.

From successive disappointments, in the great aim of my later life, and from all the excitements of public discussion, I would gladly have withdrawn in silence, to seek in the family and social circle, with whose love a merciful God has blessed me, that repose which my heart so much desires, and which my years demand. But at no period of my life could I have silently lent my name to a course which I consider unjust to my brethren and dishonoring to the God of the Bible. And having now, after half a century spent in the ministry of the gospel, devoted all my strength and influence, for the last six years, to inspire the public mind with confidence in what seemed to me the greatest enterprise of the age,—having induced thousands throughout the United States, in the British Provinces, and in Europe, to become self-sacrificing supporters of the American Bible Union—and being myself at last compelled, by the hopeless mismanagement of that Institution, which is barely outlined in this letter, to abandon the enterprise, I feel bound, as an honest man, and a Christian, to answer the inquiries which are coming to me from every quarter, by frankly stating, once for all, the reasons of my action.

But, in withdrawing from the American Bible Union, I do not repudiate the principle on which it is based, nor renounce the object for which it was organized. And if, by any reformation, or despite the abuses to which that institution is now subjected, its glorious undertaking should be finally crowned with success, I shall rejoice.

In conclusion, I desire to say that, towards my brethren in the Board of the Bible Union, with some of whom I have been for many years intimately associated, and exchanged many tokens of Christian friendship, I cherish feelings of unmingled kindness and brotherly love; and for the patrons of the Union, scattered abroad throughout this country and in Europe, among whom are many of my personal friends, I have the most cordial fellowship. I shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance, which neither distance nor time can obliterate. And, although the step which I have now taken, in retiring from the field of my labors for the Bible Union, as well as the gravity of my life, which is now so nearly spent, admonishes me that most of those among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my face no more, in the flesh, yet I rejoice in the precious assurance of a glorious immortality beyond the grave—in the blessed hope that, through the abounding grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we shall meet in Heaven, far above this changing scene of this inconstant world. Very respectfully and affectionately yours,

A. MACLAY.

*An illustration of this is afforded, not only in my own case, but in that of my esteemed friend and brother, Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D., who, after having performed an [illegible] amount of unrequited labor, was induced by Dr. Cone, Dr. Armitage, Mr. Wyckoff, and others, to relinquish his post as an editor, and to devote his whole attention to the work of revision. The object and tenure of his engagement is determined by the following resolution of the Board, passed May 5, 1854:

"Resolved, That we authorize the Committee on Versions to make an arrangement with Rev. O. B. Judd to devote his time and attention exclusively to the business of revision, and the passing of the parts through the press as they shall severally be prepared, at a salary not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum."

It now appears that when the arrangement was [illegible] of the Committee was so [illegible] Mr. Judd was employed for one year from June 1st, 1854; but notwithstanding this, the services of Mr. Judd were continued without interruption, and his salary was paid monthly by the Treasurer of the Union, without any further action of the Board or the Committee, up to May 30, 1855, which implied a mutual understanding, and established a contract between him and the Board, independent of the Committee's record [illegible] with the above resolution. [illegible]

But I have all confidence that my injured brother will take such a course in the matter as justice and wisdom approve in the conduct of a Christian.

## The American Bible Union.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

[illegible], Conn., Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

I perceive in your paper of the 21st instant a communication signed by Mr. Thomas Armitage, W. H. Wyckoff, E. Parmly, E. S. Whitney, [illegible] and S. Pike, in which are some statements in relation to myself that need correction.

In this communication the persons above named, referring, I presume, to a letter addressed by me to Rev. John J. [illegible], say: "We have good reason to believe that Dr. Maclay is not the real author of this pamphlet." In reply to this I have simply to say, that I know of no letter or pamphlet over my name which is not my own.

Again they say: "We have addressed the most respectful letters to Dr. Maclay, and other persons, soliciting a copy for the use of the Union. As yet, however, we have been unsuccessful, and can but conclude that there are good reasons why it should be circulated so secretly and withheld so carefully from the Board." It is only necessary to say that the letter in question was designed to answer the inquiries of numerous correspondents, calling for the reasons of resignation, which reasons were known to the Board before that letter was written. I have never received any request from the Board or its officers for a copy of it.

It is further stated, "when Dr. Maclay sent in his resignation, it was unaccompanied by any reason whatever." This assertion is unimportant, except to prove the general inaccuracy which pervades the article in matters of fact. Persons may differ about what constitutes a reason. That which has seemed clear to the public, appears to be very obscure to the signers of this communication. Few, however, will fail to find a reason for my resignation as President of the American Bible Union, in the statement which that resignation contained, that I wished to "free myself as far as possible from all further responsibility in the management of its affairs."

In regard to the assertion that I "never submitted a suggestion to the Board personally or in writing, for any change in its operation," it is but justice to one of these signers, the recording secretary, E. S. Whitney, Esq., to say that he had not an opportunity of knowing the inaccuracy of this statement, as he has been habitually, if not uniformly, absent from meetings of the Board for the last two or three years.

Whether the reasons referred to in this communication of the officers, for the Committee on versions dismissing "a gentleman" from the service of the Bible Union, without the knowledge of the Board, are "the very best," the public will be better able to judge when that case shall have been fully stated.

We are told that a "thorough investigation" is to be made, and I understand a committee of five persons not connected with the Board has been appointed for that purpose; three of whom, having been engaged as revisers, will find it necessary to examine and decide upon questions which involve the character of their own revisions, the plan upon which they are made, and the manner in which they are to be used, or disposed of. With the greatest respect for this committee, it should be borne in mind that to satisfy the public such investigation must be made by persons who have taken no part in the matters to be examined, and that their report must be made from their own immediate knowledge, independent of any second-hand representations, such as have been too often relied upon already; as for example, in relation to the time when the work would be completed. Thus, in 1851 a most respectable committee reported at the anniversary of the Bible Union, "that all the circumstances of the case appear to justify the expectation that the revision of the New Testament will be completed, and the book in course of publication within the next two or three years;" that is, at farthest, previous to October, 1854.

Much stress has been laid on points comparatively unimportant and irrelevant. It is a recorded fact that more than $150,000 have been already expended by the Bible Union. What the patrons of that Society, and the public generally, wish to know is, whether this large amount of money has been judiciously and economically expended for the legitimate object of the institution, according to the fundamental principles, and the plan on which the funds were contributed; whether competent scholars only have been employed to translate the Scriptures; whether the revisions made are such as to subserve or subvert the cardinal doctrines of Christianity; such as to honor or dishonor the high professions of the Union. Such knowledge I have felt called upon to communicate, and to whatever reproaches or imputations it may subject me, I am consoled by the consciousness of having done my duty.

Respectfully yours,

ARCHIBALD MACLAY.

## Col. Fremont's Early Education.

New-York, Monday, July 21, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In the *Morning Express* of Saturday, Mr. Brooks asserts that Col. Fremont received his education in a Roman Catholic Institute in Charleston, S. C., under the late Bishop England. Although opposed to the party who nominated him—in justice to himself and the memory of his mother—I brand those assertions as utterly false from beginning to end. Born in Charleston, I have known him from my earliest days. He was my school mate for many years. I was a member of the same Sunday School class with him; and while he was a member of the Junior Class, Charleston College, he was my most intimate friend. I was standing within a few feet of him when he was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Bishop of South Carolina. I can vouch that he never had his foot inside of the Catholic Institute spoken of; and I am sure he never spoke to Bishop England in his life. He was born a Protestant, educated a Protestant, and has more of a Protestant principle about him than the editor of the *Express* or the candidate of the proscriptive party he represents. Respectfully yours,

J. G. NELSON.

## Politics in Tioga County—Statement of the "Express."

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

Owego, Tioga County, Monday, July 21, 1856.

The New-York *Express* of the 19th inst. has a communication from these parts, chronicling the proceedings of a so-called "large and enthusiastic meeting" of a Fillmore Club, in Owego, on the evening of the 16th, and stating, among other things, that "if other parts of the State look as well as ours, compared with last Fall, we are sure to carry the State for gallant Fillmore."

Now we will give the facts of the case, such as can be backed up by affidavits. The "large and enthusiastic meeting" numbered, when organized, *seventeen human souls*, and at no time during the evening were over *fifty* present, counting spectators from other parties.

Mr. Fillmore's flattering prospects hereabouts may be calculated from the following: On the evening of the 18th inst., a Young Men's Fremont Club was organized here. There were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred present. The Club was addressed by distinguished speakers from abroad, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. It was made up of nearly all the young men, and bone and sinew of our whole village, and they have gone to work in good earnest. The American Party will not poll more than half the votes it did here last Fall, and the Democrats, who cannot swallow Mr. Platform Buchanan, are as thick as toads after a shower. All these bolters go in strongly for Fremont. This same state of things prevails all over this county, as well as Chemung, and men of all parties are of the opinion that old Democratic Tioga will roll up a good round majority for the brave Col. Fremont.

VERITAS.

## Political Philosophy—Mr. Burlingame and Brooks.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

The recent flurry at Washington, between Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Brooks, has excited much comment—more, perhaps, than it is intrinsically entitled to. It is not, however, unworthy of notice, as a part of the political history of the times, and as illustrative of the manners of political men. It is, on the whole, quite instructive; and we shall be surprised if the people do not learn from it a valuable lesson. Mr. Burlingame, in his recent speech, said Mr. Brooks "smote Mr. Sumner as Cain smote Abel." This declaration Mr. Keitt, Mr. Brooks' friend, pronounced false; whereupon Mr. Burlingame promptly declared, in the language of the duelist, that he was responsible for what he said—meaning, of course, that he was ready to be called to a personal account in the field, and to justify his words by a resort to the unlawful and murderous custom of dueling. He could have meant nothing else, as it would now seem; and yet at the time—in reference to a report, spread simultaneously, and by his friends, that he was ready to fight, and had even gone to Washington prepared for such an emergency—we expressed a confident opinion that he would do no such thing. It now appears that we were mistaken. We had probably placed too charitable an estimate upon his principles in regard to the barbarous and wicked practice of dueling, and entertained too high an opinion of his regard for the laws of the State, and the universal public sentiment of the people whom he represents. It was repeated, in presses sympathizing with him in politics, that he had contemplated a duel, and was quite prepared at least to accept a challenge; and he was commended, in quarters where such approbation was wholly an unaccustomed sound to New-England ears, for the boldness of his words and the bravery of his purpose to defend them by his right arm. The tone of the newspapers was suddenly changed, and for the first time, perhaps, in the history of New-England there was a marked disposition to wink at the custom of dueling, if not to approve of it directly; to justify blow for blow, and to regard with complacency the growing inclination among us to substitute physical force for reason and argument. But what must, more than anything else, have struck the public with surprise, was the language which was publicly addressed to Mr. Burlingame on the occasion of his recent visit to his constituency, by one whose office it is to magnify our laws and to administer justice in our Courts.

We quote from this congratulatory address, as reported at the time, the following words: "We thank you for your bold and eloquent vindication of Massachusetts. And we are the more gratified, because we know that you are ready to back up bold words by bold deeds. [Renewed cheering.] But you will have no occasion to do that; for the Southern chivalry will not attack men who are ready for them."

It appears, however, that these notes of preparation did not produce the intimidating effect which was anticipated. Mr. Brooks is desirous of taking Mr. Burlingame at his word, determined to demand personal satisfaction, and the result of this demand is an entire new phase of the whole matter. The morale of the question is completely changed. Mr. Burlingame did not proceed to render satisfaction by "bold deeds," but preferred to make an explanation which so lessened the force of his "bold words" as to reduce them to a mere figure of speech or emotional declamation. He assured Mr. Brooks that he intended no reflection upon his personal character; that it was his conduct and not himself that he had denounced; that he made a distinction between the man and the act. In other words,—that in his bold condemnation of the assault, he did not mean to imply even the mildest censure of the assaulter; that in depicting the barbarity and inhumanity of Mr. Brooks' conduct, he intended no reflection upon the Christian kindness and gentlemanly deportment of Mr. Brooks himself; that he was responsible for his words in a Pickwickian sense only; and that he hoped the respectful relations between them would not be interrupted, nor *the sweet savor of friendship be disturbed by the very disagreeable smell of gunpowder.*

This explanation,—which, strange to say, seems to have been perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Brooks,—is comprehensible only to gentlemen of honor. To us *it seems a distinction wholly without a difference.* It ignores all established principles of philosophy; and it abrogates the divine law of moral agency and the human law of personal responsibility.

The reports from Washington inform us that the Speaker of the House of Representatives aided Mr. Burlingame in the development of this new theory of moral philosophy. It would hardly have been made more illogical, if that officer, in case Mr. Brooks had been expelled from his seat, had risen in his place and addressed him in language like the following: "Sir: The vote of the House is that you shall vacate the seat which has been dishonored by your act. You will bear in mind, however, that it is the act, and not yourself, which is condemned and expelled by this vote. The House distinguishes between the act and the man, and disclaims any intention to reflect upon your personal character. But you will perceive, honored Sir, that it is impossible to make a physical difference where we make this metaphysical distinction. You must, therefore, of necessity, accompany your act, and submit to an expulsion from your seat. We trust that the distinction we have made will be a source of consolation to you in retirement. It has been left for Young America, after long ages of spurious divinity and false philosophy, to discover the true philosopher's stone and to realize the perfect doctrine of human passivity. No longer is it true that man is a moral agent. Bitter waters now flow from pure fountains; good trees bear corrupt fruits; and men are no longer known by their acts. It was in a dark age that indelible mark was put upon him who slew his brother. We congratulate you that in these latter days a man may smite his fellow as Cain smote Abel without the hazard of such a stain upon his person."

We do not mean to say that either personal or moral courage required that Mr. Burlingame should persist in his determination to "back up bold words by bold deeds." The principal element of courage is a firm and steady determination to do right. True courage presupposes an honest conviction of being righteously engaged in a righteous cause. It is this honest conviction that nerves a man for conflict when conflict is inevitable. It enables him to endure reproach and slander, and is a shield and sword on the field of battle. *In this respect, Mr. Wilson's conduct, in like circumstances, stands in admirable contrast to that of Mr. Burlingame. If both erred in saying or doing aught to provoke a duel, the former exhibited true courage in finally and firmly deciding not to do what his honest conviction assured him was religiously wrong; while the latter yielded every element of courage, and betrayed and confirmed his false position by a vain persistence in what from the outset he must have been convinced was not right.*

## Death of a Reporter.

*From the Washington Globe.*

Died in this city yesterday morning, in the 44th year of his age, from congestion of the lungs, William W. Curran. He was brought up to the printing business, and entered the *Globe* office as a journeyman printer before he was 21 years old, where he remained until he died, except for a short time, when he was a clerk in the General Land Office.

He was an excellent printer, very industrious and persevering, and in a few years made himself a good reporter, while attending to his duties as a printer. Six years ago we put him at the head of our reporting corps in the House of Representatives. On the 16th of May, 1854, there was a very angry debate in the House, and the noise in the Hall was so great that neither the reporters nor any one else could hear all that was said by the speakers; consequently, it could not be reported verbatim. Neither party was satisfied with the report; but he was a truthful man, and a faithful reporter, and although of strong party bias he would not cross a *t* or dot an *i* to please any party, nor, indeed, all parties, if he thought he would by so doing endanger the life of any one. This misunderstanding greatly disturbed Mr. Curran's mind, and soon afterwards his friends discovered that it was deranged, and sent him to the Insane Hospital at Mount Hope, near Baltimore, Maryland, where he so far recovered as to be able to resume his place at the next session of Congress, and to perform his duties during the session, which was a short and quiet one.

At the commencement of this session he resumed his seat; but the long struggle in organizing the House so excited him, as again, in some measure, to unhinge his mind, and we then withdrew him from it, and set him to making indexes for the Congressional Globe, which he could do in quiet.

When he was first employed by us as a printer, we paid him the usual price of a journeyman, then only ten dollars a week; but of this small sum he managed to send a large—perhaps the larger—portion to Baltimore to support his widowed mother and his three sisters, who resided there. He never married.

Seven years ago we raised his salary to twenty-five dollars a week the year round, though he was employed only about half his time on our business. We thought it both just to him and expedient for us to do so, because, if he were out of employment, some other person might obtain his services, and we could not do well without them. Soon after we raised his salary, he brought his mother and his three sisters to this city, and they commenced keeping house here. Two of his sisters died a few years ago of consumption. His mother and the youngest sister still survive; but they have now no means out of which to support themselves, his salary having all been consumed for that purpose as fast as received. He leaves a brother, E. E. Curran, a master joiner at the navy-yard in this city; but he is poor, and has a large family of his own to support, and, therefore, will not be able to render much assistance to his mother and sister.

## Turkish Affairs—The Sultan.

London, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

The *Presse d'Orient* contains a note from the Turkish Government, warning the public against the false reports continually in circulation. This has probably allusion to the rumors of a political crisis at Constantinople, and of struggles for power and place being likely to be more frequent and more varied in success than heretofore. It is said that the Sultan has almost reached the limit at which he can be no longer held responsible for his actions. The life which this unhappy sovereign has led from boyhood has made him at 33 years of age, not only prematurely old in body, but almost prostrate in intellect. All energy of will is gone; how long understanding will remain is a question which no one can answer. He is entirely ruled by a race which it would be an insult even to Naples and Madrid to call a camarilla. He has his fits of rage, his hours of despondency. He changes his mind as often as those who surround him urge him to change it. Such is the sovereign who at this time of danger and transition governs the Turkish Empire, just saved from the grasp of a hostile potentate, and still occupied by the armies of two powerful allies. Fuad Pasha, the animating spirit of the present Ministry, hopes to retain power by working on the fears of the Sultan. Relying on the good will of the French, he wishes to prolong the French occupation; and to effect his purpose the disturbances caused by the concessions to the Christians are magnified, whilst future outbreaks are predicted. It is known that the Sultan inclines at present to Reschid Pasha, who is supposed to rely on the good will of England.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

## Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

*From the Bulletin, July 21.*

At a few minutes before 6 o'clock this morning a destructive fire occurred at No. 347 Broad street, near Wallace, through a simple and seemingly slight neglect. The watchman of the large saw and planing mill at that number had lit the fire under the boilers in the lower story, and had gone up stairs to throw down some more shavings to feed the fire, through the hatchway used for the purpose. However, he forgot to shut the iron door of the engine-room, and as the shavings fell they came into the engine-room and took fire immediately. The flames soon spread, and in a short time the building was completely gutted, causing losses of about $[illegible], as follows:

The building was of brick, three stories, 70 feet front on Broad street. It was owned by Robert Arthur—loss between $5,000 and $6,000; insurance $4,000.

The first floor was occupied principally by the saw and planing mill of [illegible] & Co., who lost among other stock and materials, 150,000 feet of dressed flooring. Their loss is $6,000; insurance $[illegible]. A. D. Hahn, mahogany scroll sawyer, also occupied a portion of this floor. His loss is $300; no insurance.

Portions of the first and of the second floors were occupied by A. D. Shrader, wood-moulding manufacturer; his loss in stock and machinery is $2,500; no insurance. The remainder of the second story was rented by J. & D. Nudd, sash and blind makers; their loss in lumber is $2,000 and $3,000; insurance $1,000.

C. Lesserman, turner, held a part of the third floor; he loses $200; no insurance. Richard Par[illegible], fancy cabinet-maker, also occupied part of this floor, and loses $700; no insurance. [illegible] & [illegible], [illegible] manufacturers, whose factory was on this floor, lose $800; insurance $500.

Back on Pemberton-street, in the rear, below Wallace-street, the shop of [illegible], die-sinker, &c., was slightly damaged by fire and water.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON TO THE CHINA SEAS AND JAPAN, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the Government of the United States. 1 vol., imperial 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Japan Expedition, creditable to the nation and to those who undertook it, has found a suitable historian. The brief account supplied by Bayard Taylor sufficed only to whet public curiosity, and Mr. Spalding's book, though fuller in detail, was too superficial—too much in the hop-skip-and-jump style of narrative—to be satisfactory. The handsome volume before us, well-printed and richly illustrated with engravings and maps, contains Commodore Perry's own full narrative, with the addition of important information supplied not only from journals kept by several of the officers under his command, but also from their official reports. From these abundant and thoroughly reliable sources of information, the present Narrative has been compiled, with care and tact, by command of the United States Government, and with unusual dispatch. The compilation, it is right to add, was mainly executed by Dr. Robert Tomes, although another name appears on the title-page. In plain words, fully five-sixths of the book has been the work of Dr. Tomes, whose labors are only slightly acknowledged in the *nominal* compiler's "Prefatory Notice."

To a large extent, this Narrative is given in Commodore Perry's own words,—from the journal which he kept, noting the occurrences as they took place. The compilation passed under his inspection and received his correction before it went into the printers' hands, and each proof-sheet was carefully examined by him. In point of fact, therefore, the Narrative is nearly as much individualized as if Commodore Perry had written every line of it. We have his *matériel*—his own words—and the result is a volume replete with important information, and possessing an interest, from its subject and execution, not inferior to that which, in the last century, was attached to the Narrative of Captain Cook's circumnavigation and maritime discoveries.

The Introduction, describing Japan and sketching its history, evidently has nothing Perryian in it. It is heavy, and too much spun out.

The Narrative itself is very pleasant reading on account of its plain and unambitious simplicity of diction. It is precisely such a series of details as might be expected from a well informed nautical Commander, who has seen a great deal of the world, who has sharp appreciation of character with close observation of circumstances, and, above all, who has a wholesome horror of that stilted style of composition yclept "high-falutin!" Rarely has a Narrative appeared so intelligible in all points. There can be no mistake, from first to last, as to the meaning of a single sentence. Everything is definite and intelligible. The book has all the interest of romantic fiction combined with the effect of incidents of actual occurrence and great novelty. The reader rises from its perusal with very clear, accurate, and full notions of Japan, its rulers, people, laws, manners and customs. The story is plainly and fully told, and the telling is greatly assisted by numerous engravings, which considerably enhance the value as they increase the interest of the volume. Commodore Perry has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which his journals have been transfused, as it were, by Dr. Tomes, the able compiler of a work so important in its subject, and so full of interest to all who care for the advancement of civilization by means of extended inter-national comity, alliance, and intercourse. The Expedition, though its primary object was to place Japan in commercial connection with the United States, really had a more catholic aim—namely, to admit all the world to the same advantages. The tact, sagacity, and prudence exercised by Commodore Perry on this great mission cannot be too highly appreciated.

In connection with this Narrative, we have to notice a series of *Graphic Scenes of the Japan Expedition*, by William Heine, one of the artists who accompanied Commodore Perry. This publication contains a portrait of the Commodore, (from a daguerreotype by Haas, the eminent photographer,) with nine views of places. These, in uniform semi-folio size, are executed in colors and tints by Sarony, and are published by Mr. G. P. Putnam. The accompanying letter-press is appropriate, explicit, and sufficient. It includes a biography of Commodore Perry, and descriptions of the different places represented in the Sketches. The views represent places in China, Lew Chew and Japan, and are admirably executed. Chromo-lithography is well adapted to the purpose of exhibiting the curiosities and varieties of strange scenery, architecture, and costume. The very title-page of this collection of engravings is good. These *Graphic Scenes* suitably illustrate the Narrative of the Japan Expedition.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By the Author of "The Head of the Family," "The Ogilvies," &c. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Dinah Maria Mulock has written several novels, of which the present is by far the best. It is very different from *The Ogilvies*, her first work of any importance, which, in its leading incidents, (of a married woman's being prevented from voluntary shame only by an accident to her lover,) very nearly bordered on the indelicate. In the work before us, though an unfaithful wife is introduced, (very needlessly, as her crime scarcely influences the action of the story,) Miss Mulock is much more careful. We pay her no small compliment in saying that *John Halifax* might almost be mistaken for a domestic romance by Mrs. Marsh, the best, by many degrees, of living female novelists. It is, in fact, the story of an English family, the head of which, commencing life in the lowliest condition, achieves station and wealth. The time of the novel is from the closing years of the last century to 1834, and a good many political notices are introduced. In these, as well as in some other points, Miss Mulock makes many mistakes;—one curious one is in her treatment of a contested Parliamentary election, where she converts the High Sheriff of the county into the Returning Officer for a borough, and actually has the polling to take place in the *parish church*, (with the extraordinary declaration that doing so was "A not uncommon usage in country boroughs,") while Lord Luxmoore, who is a peer of the realm, dared not commit such a "breach of privilege" as to be even present at an election, is introduced as personally taking part in the proceedings! This comes of young women writing about things on which they are wholly misinformed.

The character of John Halifax, as well as of Ursula, his wife, is delicately sketched—*not* from Nature, however. The gentleman, in particular, is one of those "faultless monsters whom the world ne'er saw." He is far too good for every-day life. Nevertheless, the book is well written, and is a great deal better, in some respects, than two-thirds of the ordinary romances which it is our hard (critical) necessity to read. There is one very beautiful creation in the book—a girl, born blind, who dies before she has budded into womanhood.

MEMORIALS OF HIS TIME. By Henry Cockburn. 1 vol., small 8vo. New-York: Appletons.

Henry Cockburn, a Scottish lawyer, who was one of the Lords of Session, (*i. e.* a Judge of the Superior Court at Edinburg,) is known to American readers as author of a rather dull biography of Francis Jeffrey, for many years the eminent Editor of the *Edinburg Review*. The book before [illegible] of dull. It is entertaining and instructive, exhibiting a lively and correct view of the higher classes of Scottish society from 1779 to 1830, but more particularly sketching the sayings, doings, and personalities of the leading lawyers, on the bench and at the bar, during half a century. It is worth a bushel of such namby-pamby jokes and faded jests as constitute the staple of the mere catchpenny, Dyce's "Table Talk," of the [illegible] Samuel Rogers. The Memorials before us form a valuable addition to the views of Scottish men and manners, (in the latter part of the 18th and the first quarter of the 19th century,) which made so attractive a portion of Lockhart's *Life of Scott*. In a word, this is a book worthy of being read more than once, crowded as it is with historical references, personal anecdotes, and graphic delineations of character. It is very handsomely got up, also,—as if the publishers had confidence when they set about printing it, that it was worthy of extensive circulation, with an ultimate place of honor among the most readable books in a man's library. For our own part, we locate it in company with Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, Moore's *Byron*, Peters' *Letters*, Wilson's *Noctes*, Boswell's *Johnson*, and the *Memoirs of Sydney Smith*.

The book has two faults, however. In the first place it has no Index, without which a biographical work has much diminished value. Secondly, as the Autobiography closes in 1830, whereas Lord Cockburn did not die until April, 1854, the reader should have been "posted up" by some brief editorial notice, as to the *post-cedents* (we may coin a word?) of the author. This information can and should be supplied (as well as the Index) in future issues of the volume.

Lord Cockburn's *Memorials of His Times* is emphatically one of the most readable works of the present season. The author wrote of persons and things wholly within his personal knowledge, and has produced a gallery of portraits of the illustrious men who were cotemporary with Scott, Jeffrey and himself, in Edinburg literary, legal and political society, during the half century—1775 to 1825—which was crowded with such celebrities.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PRIVATEERS AND LETTERS-OF-MARQUE, during our war with England in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814. By George Coggeshall. 1 vol., Illustrated. New-York: C. T. Evans.

At a very advanced age, Captain Coggeshall (who participated in the perils and exploits which he narrates) has collected a large variety of materials on a subject at once full of interest and importance; and, aided by vivid personal recollection, has reduced the mass into a volume which deserves to stand beside Cooper's *Naval History*. He claims credit for mentioning every Privateer and Letter-of-Marque which sailed from American ports during the last war with Great Britain. This is a proud memorial of daring valor, (sometimes combating against fearful odds,) of dashing enterprise, of masterly seamanship. The author (who himself successively commanded two letters-of-marque, the schooners *David Porter* and *Leo*) does full justice to the merits of the brave men who did such good service to their country during the eventful period in question,—the pecuniary claims of some of them remaining unliquidated to this day. Among these are Captain Samuel C. Reid, of the privateer brig *General Armstrong*, who, in September, 1814, single-handed combated *three* British vessels-of-war, at Fayal, killing 120 and wounding 130 of the enemy, his own loss being only two killed and seven wounded, though he was compelled to scuttle his own brig to prevent the enemy from cutting her off. The particulars, as related in this volume, are full of interest, and greatly to the credit of Captain Reid.

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA, AND ITS RELATION TO THE HISTORY OF SLAVERY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES. By Arthur Helps. 2 vols., small 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

These volumes, written by a thoughtful man who has devoted years of research to the subject which they illustrate, are well worth perusal, even though they enter and traverse the noble field of inquiry which Prescott may be said to have almost made his own. They are philosophical, as well as historical; the stirring and eventful incidents which they relate supply ample materials for grave and interesting comments upon social questions of national importance. Mr. Helps tells his story in the first person, and is so well acquainted with it that his narrative reads almost as if the writer had himself taken part in the scenes and been familiar with the personages he describes. The great men who won their fame in the New World, on its discovery, are nobly represented here: Columbus, who solved the great question of a Western Continent; Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, who discovered the Pacific; Las Casas, the Christian colonist; and Cortez, the invader and conquerer of Mexico. It is to be regretted that an index—so necessary to a history—does not conclude this work.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF PERTH AMBOY AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.—By William A. Whitehead. 1 vol. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Local collections such as this cannot be too much encouraged. They supply materials for the historian, the orator, the antiquarian, and we are glad to perceive that authors of established reputation and admitted ability devote themselves to such a work. The present volume illustrates the early history of an interesting district of New Jersey, treating of personages and occurrences while under British domination. Contiguous as that State is to New-York, the historical illustrations of the one place intimately bear upon the other. A great portion of this work is biographical—full of interest, particularly the chapter on the Resident Governors. There are several well-executed portraits of local celebrities, together with a variety of wood cuts, illustrative of the text. Mr. Whitehead, (author of *East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments*,) has brought great research, knowledge, industry, tact and ability to this work, which in his hands, literally is "a labor of love."

*A Sketch of the Life of Commodore Robert F. Stockton*—author unnamed—has just been published. In point of dates it is curiously confused and obscure. A portrait, which is the frontispiece, represents the Commodore as a young man of some five and thirty years. A paragraph speaks of him as "now approaching his grand climacteric," which is 63 years. Another paragraph says that he entered college at the age of thirteen, and that some time after "when the fame of Nelson was in its zenith," he turned from letters to navigation, and entered the navy in September, 1811. Nelson, be it remembered, died in 1805, and his fame was in its zenith in 1798, when he won the battle of Aboukir, and his first step in the British peerage. According to his biographer, therefore, allowing young Stockton to have been only fifteen when "Nelson's fame was in its zenith," he was born about 1783, and would now be 73 years old—which he is *not*. We glance at the discrepancy in the hope that future biographers will start with saying—"this man was born in such a year." The Memoir, though sketchy, will be read with interest as recording the good services rendered to his country by its gallant subject, on sea and shore—in Mexico and California, no less than on the broad waters, whose surges beat against our far-extending shores. It gives an account, also, of Commodore Stockton's brief, but not undistinguished career as a Senator from New-Jersey. (There is no notice whatever of his connection with railwayism.) An Appendix, chiefly consisting of cuttings from newspapers, considerably swells the bulk of the volume. New-York: Derby & Jackson.

Now and then caprice becomes eccentric and perpetrates out-of-the-way things. A recent instance of this is the publication of a [illegible], called *A Horse Story*, by [illegible], published by [illegible] T. Jones. It details particulars of a complicated litigation, [illegible], which Mr. Jones had with Deputy Sheriff Carley, or rather with Sheriff Orser, on account of the (alleged) illegal capture of a horse. [illegible], the biped, is the hero of the story, and [illegible] the gray quadruped [illegible] his legs, and decently buried him on Long Island—said gray having then had a "short tail, white mane, and hind fetlock joints knuckled." The case which is still *sub judice*, we believe, (and bequeathed, by Jones, as an heirloom to his successors, in the event of his dying before it is finally settled,) is here given in full, prefaced by Mr. Jones' characteristic correspondence with "counsel learned in the law," and has been reported in full, and in a "beautiful manner," by Messrs. Hayes, [illegible], Carey & Co., the eminent short-hand reporters. Mr. Jones, who has had every cause to be satisfied with them, truly declares that their ability "shows them to be perfect masters of their art, and that the art itself is truly wonderful." We have read many a duller book than this great *Horse Story*. An engraving by Dallas mournfully concludes the work. New-York: George P. Nesbitt.

A large and rapidly increasing class of readers among us—those who admire the earlier poetry of England—will gladly accept an addition of great interest recently made to the fine, and in many respects unequaled collection of *The British Poets*, carefully and judiciously edited by Professor Childs, of Harvard University, and published by Little & Brown, of Boston. We speak of Robert Herrick's "Hesperides," now first presented in this country, not only without mutilation, but greatly better than Pickering's English reprint of 1846, (from the first edition of 1648,) inasmuch as the punctuation and peculiar mode of printing have been rectified and modernized. Singer's *Life of Herrick* is prefixed to the poems. There is occasionally some coarseness in Herrick's poetics, but that, which was the fashion and fault of his time, is equally chargeable upon Shakespeare himself, as well as upon Ben Jonson, Cotton, and others who were more immediately Herrick's cotemporaries and companions. The poems have nerve and pith, as well as melody and sweetness, and give many and beautiful glimpses of old English manners, scenery and thought. No collection of English poetry is complete without Herrick, and we are glad that he has been reproduced here and thus. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Rev. R. C. Trench, a distinguished English scholar, whose philological works have largely circulated among us, has recently written a small octavo volume, entitled *Calderon, his Life and Genius, with specimens of his Plays*. It contains a critical and analytic notice of the great Spanish poet, who was the ornament of the Court, and reign of Philip IV. Like all men of genius, Calderon was prolific in his mental productions. Mr. Trench very clearly and critically exhibits the three phases of this poet's manner, viz.: Of his "Cloak and Sword Comedies," his heroic plays, and his Autos or Sacramental Dramas. He further illustrates the author by vigorous and faithful translations of striking and characteristic passages. By the way, we would throw in a word of remonstrance with Mr. Redfield, the American publisher, on the absurdity of presenting a title-page without the slightest punctuation from the first word to the last. New-York: J. S. Redfield.

*The Captive Youths of Judah*, written by Rev. Erastus W. Jones, and given to the world as "a story with a moral," is an attempt to reproduce the Past. Judæans and Chaldeans, [illegible], Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus and Darius, appear on the scene, but the actual heroes are Daniel, Hananiah, Michael and Azariah. This attempt to make a romance out of the Book of Daniel is an ambitious failure. Let the reader imagine a sacred story thrown into chapters, with such ludicrous and unsuitable headings as "In which the Reader finds himself in Good Society"—"In which we find four Teetotalers"—"In which 'Mushroom Aristocracy' gets a Rough Handling"—"In which a 'Most Respectable Family' is greatly Disappointed"—"Emancipation, and Home, Sweet Home"—this last detailing how the foundation-stone of the second Temple of Jerusalem was laid, by order of Cyrus, at the close of the Captivity. There is political talk, also, in these pages of "North and South"—probably with a veiled meaning relative to this country and our own time; and one "President Fraggood" looms largely up among the doers and talkers of the book! New-York: Derby & Jackson.

Rev. R. C. Trench, whose philological and theological prose-writings are now as well known and as highly estimated here, as in his native England, has also successfully wooed the Muse of Poetry. "The Story of Justin Martyr" is familiar to a variety of readers, and is the first poem, we believe, by which Mr. Trench became distinguished in this branch of letters. From his poems, published in four volumes in England, somewhat more than a moiety has been collected, under the editorship of Rev. Dr. Shedd?, of this City. Though his metrical compositions have a contemplative and moral character, they scarcely come under the distinctive character of Religious. He has illustrated many sacred subjects, and writes as a master of the Art. This volume is issued with Mr. Trench's consent and approval. New-York: Redfield.

*The Poems of Shakespeare*, with an excellent biography, (written by Mr. Dyce, with copious annotations by the accomplished editor,) forms the new volume of the Boston series of British Poets,—the most complete edition ever issued, because it contains numerous copyright works, without which any English collection must be incomplete. The poems as well as the memoir, are annotated, and the volume is an acceptable one. A fine portrait of Shakespeare, with *fac simile* of his signature, appropriately ornaments the book. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The new volume of Bohn's *Classical Library*, the works of Hesiod, Callimachus and Theognis, literally translated into English prose, with numerous notes, by Rev. J. Banks; with the *Remains of Hesiod*, rendered into English verse by C. A. Elton; Dr. Tytler's metrical version of Callimachus; and Frere's translation or paraphrase of the *Fragments of Theognis*. This is the first time that Frere's translation (published at Malta in 1842) has been reprinted, here or in England. New-York: Bangs Brothers.

*Cicero's Orations*, translated by C. D. Yonge, formed four volumes of Bohn's *Classical Library*. Of these, a selection has been made, occupying a single volume of Harper's almost *fac-simile* reprint of Bohn. It contains some of the finest eloquence of antiquity.

## Naval.

The U. S. storeship *Relief*, Lieut. Com. North, previously reported to sail on the [illegible], will positively sail on the [illegible] inst. [illegible] storeship *Supply*, Lieut. Com. Porter, for Mediterranean squadron. The [illegible] *Niagara* [illegible] received her main and mizen masts.

## Accident on the [illegible] River.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a small boat was run into and sunk by the sloop *City*, and a boy named [illegible] drowned.

## Fire.

A fire broke out at noon on Monday, at the Saltpetre Manufactory of [illegible] & [illegible], in [illegible], Jersey City. It was caused by some person who was passing carelessly throwing a lighted cigar upon a pile of bags of saltpetre lying upon the sidewalk. The flames were extinguished promptly and before any great loss was sustained.

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for ... $1.
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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

## THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning, at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship Africa, Captain SHANNON, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire in reference to the substitution of iron for other materials in Government buildings. A bill was introduced to regulate the pay of Members of Congress, proposing a salary of $3,000 for each regular session instead of a per diem. Two harbor improvement bills were passed. In the House, the Senate's adjournment resolution was amended by substituting the 18th instead of the 11th of August, and so passed. The Senate subsequently agreed to the amendment. The resolution declaring Mr. CHAPMAN not elected Delegate from Nebraska was rejected.

The *Persia*, in her eleventh day from Liverpool, had not been signaled at Sandy-Hook at 2 o'clock this morning. The *Ericsson* is in her fourteenth day.

### Dueling at Washington.

In another column we copy an article from the Boston *Traveller*, upon the recent personal controversy between Mr. BURLINGAME and Mr. BROOKS. We reprint it as an illustration of the hard measure Northern constituencies are in the habit of dealing out to their representatives in Congress, and for the purpose of remarking upon what we deem its gross injustice to one who has stood up boldly and manfully, against the attempts of the South to suppress and prevent free speech on the part of Northern men by personal intimidation. Mr. BURLINGAME, it seems, made up his mind to say openly and fully just what he thought of the assault of Mr. BROOKS upon Mr. SUMNER;—and, at the same time, to accept the challenge of Mr. BROOKS or of any other gentleman who might feel aggrieved thereby. The *Traveller* apparently commends him for his bold plainness of speech;—while it condemns him for his willingness to fight a duel. But it condemns, with far greater severity, the alleged want of courage which he exhibited in stating to the friends of Mr. BROOKS that his epithets of censure were applied to his acts, and not to his personal character. "This," says the *Traveller*, "so lessened the force of his 'bold words,' as to reduce them to a mere figure of speech, or senseless declamation;" and it proceeds, with stinging sarcasm, to represent Mr. BURLINGAME as impliedly saying to Mr. BROOKS that he "hoped the sweet savor of their friendship would not be disturbed by the very disagreeable smell of gunpowder." All this, we presume, will be set right by Mr. BURLINGAME's card, withdrawing the explanation which is thus represented as having been an abandonment of his position. He leaves the *Traveller* no longer any pretext for taunting him with an unwillingness to meet the responsibility for his speech; but he has probably again exposed himself to its censure for declaring his readiness, if called on, to fight a duel. In either event he is to be condemned:—in the one case for cowardice, and in the other for fighting. And this is the dilemma in which Northern members of Congress are very apt to find themselves. It seems to us in the last degree unjust and unreasonable;—and calculated to place Northern men at a great disadvantage in their endeavors to resist the aggressions and meet the insults of the champions of Slavery. It is asking too much of any man, to demand that he shall be vehement, bold and unsparing in his speech, and that he shall then submit to the reproach, either of being a duelist for meeting the responsibility of it in the mode prescribed by those he has insulted, or of cowardice for not doing so.

It is said, we know, that the true mode is to decline engaging in a duel, but to declare one's readiness to resist assault. The *Traveller* impliedly takes this ground in its commendations of Mr. WILSON's course, as contrasted with that of Mr. BURLINGAME. But this only changes the form,—not the principle, of the matter. A street fight is a duel;—and that, too, in the worst possible form. It gives the assailant choice of time, place, weapons, and every possible advantage. The assailed, if he resists, does it almost with the certainty of losing his life. The duel, barbarous as it may be, is a more civilized institution than street-fighting. It was invented to supersede it, and to give to the personal rencontres which passion will always provoke, the equality and fairness which its regulations prescribe. There is much truth and force in the following remarks of Col. BENTON upon this subject, given in his *Thirty Years' View*, by way of comment upon the anti-dueling act passed in 1839, after the death of CILLEY:

"Still, this deplorable practice is not as bad as the bowie-knife, and the revolver, and their pretext of self-defence—thirsting for blood. In the duel there is at least consent on both sides, with a preliminary opportunity for settlement, with a chance for the law to arrest them and room for the interposition of friends as the affair goes on. There is usually equality of terms; and it would not be called an affair of honor, if honor was not to prevail all round; and if the satisfying a point of honor, and not vengeance, was not the end to be attained. Finally, in the regular duel, the principals are in the hands of seconds, (for no man can be made a second without his consent,) and as both these are required by the dueling code, (for the sake of fairness and humanity,) to be free from ill will or grudge towards the adversary principal, they are expected to terminate the affair as soon as the point of honor is satisfied—and the less the injury so much the better. The only exception to these rules is, where the principals are in such relation to each other as to admit of no accommodation, and the injury such as to admit of no compromise. In the knife and revolver business, all this is different. There is no preliminary interval for settlement—no chance for officers of justice to intervene—no room for friends to interpose. Instead of equality of terms, every advantage is sought. Instead of consent, the victim is set upon at the most unguarded moment. Instead of satisfying a point of honor, it is vengeance to be glutted. Nor does the difference stop with death. In the duel, the unhurt principal scorns to continue the combat upon his disabled adversary: in the knife and revolver case the hero of these weapons continues firing and stabbing while the prostrate body of the dying man gives a sign of life. In the duel the survivor never assails the character of the fallen: in the knife and revolver case the first movement of the victor is to attack the character of his victim—to accuse him of an intent to murder, and to make out a case of self-defence, by making out a case of premeditated attack against the other, and in such false accusation the French proverb is usually verified—*the dead and the absent are always in the wrong*."

No one can vindicate dueling, nor would we say a syllable in its favor, except as compared with street-fighting and assassination. It is preferable to either:—and if Southern Members of Congress maintain their determination to punish by force what they consider insulting to themselves or their States, we prefer that Northern men should meet them in the duel rather than fall their victims while unarmed, or while at such a *disadvantage* that successful resistance is impossible. One of two things, in our judgment, Northern men should do:—either abstain entirely from the use of insulting and offensive language, or else indulge in its use with a determination to meet the issue it may provoke. Either course may be pursued consistently with honor and self-respect. If principle and conscience demand abstinence from dueling, their demands are equally imperative, and should be equally enforced, for abstinence from the language that provokes a challenge. If Northern papers and Northern constituencies exact the one, they should concede the other also.

### Naval Apprentices.

Among the Monsieur Tonsons of Congress there is no one so persevering in coming again, as the inevitable bill compelling owners and masters of vessels to take a certain number of apprentices to each ship belonging to the United States, in proportion to its tonnage. This bill has been again introduced by Mr. PELTON, of the Third Congressional District of this State. We have not seen a copy of Mr. PELTON's bill, but presume it is similar to the other bills that have been brought forward for the same purpose. The object of the Apprenticeship bill is to create seamen, so that our mercantile marine may not suffer from a lack of competent men to man our ships. The object is, undoubtedly, a most praiseworthy one, for the race of seamen appears to be nearly extinct; but, whether the means proposed to regenerate the race, is likely to answer the purpose is another matter. For our own part, we do not think it is, and that, if the Apprenticeship bill were passed, it would be impossible to enforce it. It would be hardly less oppressive and unjust than the impressment system which was in force in England during the Napoleonic wars, and instead of *proving* in any way beneficial it could not fail to be most embarrassing to our ship-owners.

Desirable as it may be that a better class of seamen should be created, both for our merchant and national vessels, we do not believe in the possibility of their creation on compulsion. It would be about as sensible and just to attempt to compel our merchants to take a certain number of apprentices in their counting-rooms, or to require farmers or mechanics to employ so many boys, in proportion to their business, as to attempt to enforce such a law in relation to ships. The only way to induce boys to become sailors is to offer them better pay than they can get in other professions. Boys have a natural tendency to run away and go to sea; they take to the water instinctively, like young ducks, and there would be no difficulty in our ship-owners filling their vessels with young adventurers, if they were found to be profitable. But they are not, and if they were, there would still be lacking the necessary stimulus to tempt them to continue the life of a sailor after the duties of a seaman had been learned. If the present method of officering our Navy were abandoned, and promotion from the ranks were made dependent upon personal merit, there would be no lack of seamen for our naval ships or for our mercantile marine. No law is necessary to create blacksmiths, book-keepers, lawyers, canal boatmen, or clergymen. The natural law of demand and supply saves all the trouble of legislation in these cases, as it ought to do in the case of seamen, if there were not disturbing causes to prevent. Of all the professions, the one which is the most overstocked is that of the law, and the reason of it is that it offers the most tempting prizes to those who enter it—not in money, but in honor. Nine-tenths of our public men, our Presidents, Governors, Senators, and foreign Ambassadors, are taken from this favored profession. There are always more good lawyers than can gain employment, while there is always a scarcity of good seamen. Let Mr. PELTON, therefore, withdraw his bill for creating seamen by compelling ship-owners to take apprentices in their ships, and substitute in its place one giving greater inducements for men to go to sea.

### Southern Free-Soilism.

Few things in political history are more striking than the apparent change in public sentiment, in regard to the extension of Slavery into free territory of the United States. We venture to say that, previous to the Mexican war, not half a dozen prominent Democrats can be named, *in all of the Free States put together*, who were not what would now be called Free Soilers. PIERCE, CASS, DICKINSON, the VAN BURENS, PRESTON KING, CAMBRELENG, and hosts of others—since surrendered—uttered language, in 1846, 7, 8 and 9, which would be denounced as "Abolitionism" by the demagogues of the Cincinnati platform. Excepting Iowa, the Legislatures *of all* of the Northern States, the majority of which were Democratic, passed resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

The same thing was true to a *less* extent of the Southern States. With the exception of Mr. CALHOUN and his party, which then did not compose a majority in more than two of the Southern States, the great mass of the Southern people were ready to concede to Congress the power of excluding Slavery from Federal Territory. And it is scarcely too much to say that, previous to the Annexation of Texas, it only needed an energetic rally, in Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, and even Virginia, to render effectively triumphant in those States the doctrine of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, PATRICK HENRY, MADISON, and the RANDOLPHS, that "Slavery is a great social evil, which should be gradually but certainly eradicated; that it is a relation fatal to industry, false to economy, injurious to morals, dangerous to liberty, and retaliating upon the masters the wrongs of its more immediate victims." This thinking population of the South, which was formerly opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and longed for its extinction—what has become of it? Is the boast true that it has suddenly become, within ten years, bound hand and foot to demagogism in the North, given up its individuality, and been moulded by cajolery and deceit to sell its birthright for a phantom?

We have very little doubt that a large portion *of the people of* the Southern States *still* adhere to the doctrines of the founders of the Republic concerning Slavery, and that, if the absolute control exercised over their action by political leaders could be relaxed—if the clamor of the ambitious and the reckless among them could be silenced, and voices from the mighty Past could be made for a while to stir the popular heart at the South, the word "sectionalism" would soon be forgotten, and present bitterness be merged in universal recurrence to those bases of union around which the whole country was once contented to rally. The FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY was a Southerner and a Slaveholder. If he were alive now, Senator TOOMBS, the Charleston *Mercury* clique and *id genus omne* would denounce him as an Abolitionist traitor! In a letter to ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote:

"I can only say there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it (Slavery.) But there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by the legislative authority; and this, *so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting*."

The corner stone of the platform erected by the Old Continental Congress in 1787, around which the *Democracy* of the country rallied for sixty years, was laid by THOMAS JEFFERSON in 1784. Immediately after the cession, by Virginia, of her territory northwest of the Ohio, to the Confederation, a Committee was appointed in the old Congress, and JEFFERSON, CHASE, and HOWELL reported the following resolution:

"That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

This was the origin of the famous ordinance, passed on the 13th July, 1787, for the government *of that territory*—an offshoot from a slaveholding State—the 6th article of which commences as follows: "*There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in said Territory.*" On the passage of that ordinance, every State, at that time represented in the old Congress, voted in the affirmative. All *the Southern States represented voted unanimously that there should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the Northwestern Territory*. Such were then the patriotic principles of Virginia: such the *Democracy* of the Old Dominion! South Carolina, too, now in the van with her new and extraordinary doctrines, voted for the ordinance of 1787, and for the Slavery limitation platform of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

PATRICK HENRY, a magnanimous Southern Slaveholder and Statesman, said: "I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, pity for their unhappy lot, and *our abhorrence of Slavery*." Mr. MADISON, another Slaveholder, called Slavery "a traffic which has long and loudly upbraided the barbarism of modern policy." Mr. MONROE said: "We have found that this evil has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed." GEORGE MASON, also of Virginia, did not hesitate to say, in the Virginia Convention: "The Slave trade was one of the great causes of our separation from Great Britain. Its exclusion has been a principal object of this State, and of most of the States of the Union. *As much as I value the Union of the States, I would not admit the Southern States into this Union, unless they agreed to the discontinuance of this disgraceful trade, because it would bring weakness and not strength into the Union.*"

It was under the prevalence of such a feeling (for it would be easy to multiply, indefinitely, extracts from the speeches and writings of Southern Statesmen) that the Union of the Federal States was consummated. And it must be by the restoration of such sentiments, that it will be preserved. The effort of the public men of the South is now, and for many years has been, to make the perpetuation and aggrandizement of Slavery the great end and aim of Federal and State legislation. Thus far they have met with marked success. If they continue to go on in the path they are now traveling, they may accomplish the object which they seek,—a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a new Confederacy on the basis of Slavery. If the people of the South shall break the bonds in which they are held, and return to the principles and the policy of their early statesmen, they will perpetuate the Union which they established and secure for themselves and their posterity the objects for which it was designed.

### They Won't Surrender their Charter.

We publish elsewhere in this morning's TIMES the reply of Hon. N. D. SPERRY to Messrs. ELLSWORTH and SHERMAN, who, under cover of an alleged authority from Mr. E. B. BARTLETT, of Conn., President of the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothing Council, demand the Charter of the American State Council, of the State of Connecticut. It will be remembered by those who read our report of the proceedings of the State Council which met at Hartford a few days ago, that what was said to be a letter from Mr. BARTLETT, revoking their Charter, was read there amid the laughter of the members, a proceeding which at that time conveyed the impression that while Mr. BARTLETT was doubtless much respected as a man, his authority as President of the Pro-Slavery Council, over the Americans of Connecticut, was not greatly reverenced by them. Mr. SPERRY, as President of the Council, does not recognize in Mr. BARTLETT the power to revoke the Charter, and while stating his determination not to surrender it, takes occasion to refresh the memory of Mr. SHERMAN on the subject of his former declarations in favor of the principles of the Republicans and North Americans.

### The American Bible Union—Letter of Dr. Maclay.

In another part of this morning's paper we publish in full the letter of Rev. Dr. MACLAY, in regard to his resignation of the Presidency of the American Bible Union, and to the prosecution under the auspices of that Society, of the work of making a new English Version of the Bible. We give it at length, on account of the interest which the subject has excited in the religious community, and the importance of the issues which it makes. We published a day or two since a general denial on the part of the officers of the Society, of the justice of its strictures:—but this has only increased the general desire to know precisely what its charges are. The general reputation of Dr. MACLAY, and especially the position he has so long held in relation to this undertaking, give to his statements concerning it very great authority and consideration. He is specific and definite in his allegations, and renders it easy for the officers of the Society to meet them with contradictory proof if such proof is accessible. It is, of course, no part of our purpose to express any opinion as to the justice of the charges or the merits of the institution whose management is thus assailed:—but only to place before the public in an authentic form the statements made, under his own signature and upon his own responsibility, by one who has enjoyed its confidence and possessed unusual facilities for being accurately informed of the manner in which its affairs are conducted.

### How England is Governed.

It is singular and strange that, notwithstanding the melancholy *fiasco* of the British aristocracy in the East, and the scorn and derision which the incompetency of the governing class provoked, equally among allies and foes, England sits cold, and still under the upas shade, which went well nigh to destroy her. She continues still a nation of lions led by asses. Her governors are born—not made. Here, in this country, circumstances may throw a man of unhappy incompetence, like PIERCE, to the surface. But we are not troubled with PIERCE's *cousin*, and PIERCE's uncle, and the little PIERCES, and so forth. The whole Government was not rocked in the same cradle, nor took candle out of the same bowl.

In England, however, "Her Majesty's Ministers," of whatever individual color or policy, claim the poet's prerogative, and are born—not made. This rule may hold good in the golden regions of fancy, but in the stern matter-of-fact world we work and live in, it is not a just or a safe principle to prevail in the government of a great country. What would become of STUART's great establishment if all the hands in his business were STUART's hands? or of any of our great theatrical houses—for all the world's a stage—if all the actors were to be uncles or cousins of WALLACK, or BURTON, or Miss LAURA KEENE, without regard to particular capacity or fitness? Yet so is it with the Government of England. If regularly run through, they would constitute a new first chapter of Mathew. Thus Lord GRANVILLE, the President of the Council, is cousin to Lord HARROWBY, Lord Privy Seal, who is cousin to the Duke of ARGYLE, Post-Master General, who is nephew of Lord CARLISLE, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who is brother-in-law of Mr. LABOUCHERE, Secretary for the Colonies, who is cousin of Sir C. WOOD, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose wife is cousin of Sir GEORGE GREY, Secretary for the Home Department. Then comes Lord CLARENDON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose brother CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS is Judge-Advocate-General, and brother-in-law Sir GEORGE CORNEWALLIS LEWIS is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and so on to the end of the chapter. With the exception of Lord PANMURE, Minister of War, and Lord PALMERSTON himself, whose marriage with Lord MELBOURNE's sister carried him into the Whig circle, the present Ministry of England may be said to constitute as neat a little family party as could be found.

If this pleasant gathering was, to-morrow, disturbed and scattered by the spell of an untoward division, the party who come in when they "go out" would be but little better. As a rule the Whigs are more clannish and exclusive than the Tories. The principle of the one has been to govern on liberal principles through aristocratic men; with the other, to govern on aristocratic principles through people-born men. Thus we see that, while BURKE and SHERIDAN, who were the base and Corinthian column of the Whig temple, were never raised beyond a subordinate position, PITT and CANNING, and PEEL, and DISRAELI took the lead of the Tory ranks. These, however, are exceptions born in necessity. As a rule the members, scions, connections, or *protégés* of a few governing families, on one side or the other, monopolize all the important and influential posts in the public service. Parties fight constantly and conquer alternately. The Whigs go out and the Tories come in. But whether one faction or the other predominate, Ministers are only to be found among the members of a small exclusive corporation, numbering some one thousand persons out of a population of thirty millions, into which no one, who does not wield the wedge of a giant intellect, can force his way. Could the Tory Party in England now, out of the whole Aristocracy, find a man even moderately capable of leading them, they would not follow for an hour DISRAELI's plume. But he is the solitary fire that lights up their camp of dullness.

Monstrous as this system seems, the English people are so essentially wedded to aristocracy, and John Bull seems so dearly to love a lord, that they only hug and cherish it the more closely after every *fiasco* and every fall. Poor big foolish lambs, they even lick the hand that leads them on to death. Every effort to inaugurate a change comes to an untimely end, and until some *fiasco* of a still ruder and darker form than has yet befallen brings broad ruin on the land, Englishmen will not touch a stone of this sacred governing system. DICKENS has heaped on it a whole battery of ridicule; Lowes and Layards have struck with stern hand at its walls, but it has always ended in their sneaking into some small subordinate place within its gates.

Again we see Mr. ROEBUCK by our last accounts endeavoring to provide a remedy for this evil. But his fate seems even worse. He could not gather round him even an audience of listeners, much less workers. The truth is, that while aristocracy lasts in England, aristocracy will govern. *The system is to be altered*, the whole temple of the Constitution of England must be swept down. The tempest which will strike that blow must be a strong one. And there is not now in the air even the faint drop that often gives long warning of its approach.

### Our First Statue.

Nearly a hundred years ago, when all the country above Wall-street was a rural district, the traveler through the streets of New-York might have seen two statues which belonged to the public. One of them was an effigy of his most gracious Majesty King GEORGE the III. It stood in Bowling Green, and was most appropriately made of lead. The other was a marble statue of the Great Earl of CHATHAM, which stood on its pedestal at the head of Wall-street, in Broadway. But, our iconoclastic ancestors at the breaking out of the Revolution, toppled down these effigies of a King and his Prime Minister, and for more than eighty years New-York remained without the ornament of a statue in any of its streets. But, the era of *public statuary* has returned upon us, and the iconoclastic period *has passed*. Republican New-York can now boast of its first statue. Those who pass through Union-place, or who saunter in that locality, may see, even in a dark night, a solitary horseman bestride his brazen steed, with his gigantic hand stretched out towards the unfinished tower of the church o the Puritans, as though he were commanding that imperfect work to be completed. The colossal equestrian looms up grandly on its granite pedestal and imparts a classic air to the neighborhood.

Our first statue is, altogether, an admirable work of its kind, and is very properly erected in honor of him who is first in the hearts of his countrymen. Then *it is well located, both as regards the name of the place and the place itself*. It is a contribution to the City, too, by some of its great merchants; and this act of their liberality will prove an incentive to others to follow their example. It was a noble act of patronage to one of our native sculptors, and the whole work has been free from any of those jobbing and partisan acts which taint almost everything for which the public pay. We are not sure that any city of the Old world can boast of a more noble work of the kind; we are sure that no city of the New can.

Having been so happy in our first statue, there is good reason for hoping that we shall be equally fortunate in our future attempts to add to the ornaments of the City, and do honor to the distinguished men of our State and country, while we honor ourselves in showing that we appreciate their virtues, and are grateful for their services. Let our next statue be in commemoration of a New-Yorker. There will be no harm in introducing the element of Know-Nothingism in our public statues. It would not look well to see our City filled with statuary and monuments in honor of strangers, while the illustrious natives of our own State are unhonored.

The Common Council have made a small appropriation for a storied cenotaph in memory of General WORTH, to be erected on the small gore of ground between Twenty-third street and Madison-square; and steps were taken a few years since towards erecting a statue in honor of FENIMORE COOPER, by a few literary gentlemen. These are all the attempts, even, which have been made towards beautifying the City with statuary, though we have an indistinct recollection of a Committee having been chosen to raise funds for a statue of DE WITT CLINTON, and after the last defeat of HENRY CLAY there was an association formed for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of that great statesman, of which WILLIAM B. ASTOR was the Chairman. There has also been a New-York Washington Monument Association in existence some thirty years but we are not aware that anything has been done beyond calling meetings and passing resolutions.

But, the public-spirited gentlemen who subscribed the requisite funds for our first statue, have pointed the way, and shown how easily and unostentatiously a thing of this kind can be done, and it cannot be long before their example will be imitated. When public statues to native New-Yorkers are talked of, the name of DE WITT CLINTON very naturally comes uppermost. It is a reproach to the City which has been so greatly enriched by his public services, that it contains no external recognition of the debt due him. But there is one other name which has claims upon the Knickerbockers, which ought to be recognized. The last Dutch Governor of New-York should have a statue in the City which he governed so well, and where so many of his descendants still reside, and the square which is called after his name would be a most appropriate location for one. Statues of the first Republican Governor of the State, and of the first Mayor of the City after its evacuation by British troops, would also be appropriate subjects for our public places. And then would come a long list of illustrious names, from which selections might be made of proper subjects for such honors. Once let the fashion be commenced of public subscriptions for such objects, and our statues and monuments would increase and multiply, art would flourish, and the City would be enriched and beautified.

### Our Gold Coming Back.

The *Pennsylvanian* furnishes the following piece of startling news, from which it would appear that the British Lion is about to descend upon us as Jupiter did upon Danae, in a shower of gold:

"A gentleman, who has just returned from Europe, states that the British Government stands ready to contribute one hundred thousand pounds sterling to aid in electing the sectional candidate for the Presidency, as a prelude to the dissolution of the Union. British gold has been contributed freely for years to aid in keeping up the Abolition excitement and sectional strife, and now the British Government itself is about to take the field against the American Democracy."

We cannot say, as the terrified Macbeth said to the ghost of Banquo, "take any shape but that," for we don't know a more agreeable one that our relative across the Atlantic could assume. *We have been sending* so many millions of gold to England lately, that we should say it was about time for the golden tide to set this way. But, if this startling intelligence were furnished by any less respectable authority than the official organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, we should think it was too good to be true. What particular benefit the British Government expects to reap from the success of the "sectional candidate," whoever he may be, we are at a loss to imagine. But then it must be confessed that a good many of the acts of the British Government are quite as enigmatical to us unsophisticated Republicans.

### Bogus Fillmore Meetings.

The *Express* published a letter the other day professing to be written at Glenville, in Connecticut, and giving an account of a tremendously enthusiastic Fillmore and Donelson ratification meeting in that town. But no such meeting has ever been held there, nor any Fillmore gathering, or ratification meeting of any kind. The account of the meeting was signed "Jacob Jones, Sec." But there is no person of that name living in the town.

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Linen Raglans ... [illegible]
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Fine white Duck Coats ... [illegible]
Black Alpaca Coats ... [illegible]
Zephyr Cassimere Suits ... [illegible]
White Marseilles Vests ... [illegible]
At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

THE NEW-YORK SUN FOLKS WE SEE COMMENCE this morning a new original story of much interest by DONALD McLEOD, Esq., the well known author, called "THE OLD HOUSE," ... after the very much liked style of Dickens, and will no doubt be generally read and liked. Everybody has been reading the Ventriloquist story, published in that paper, and we understand some tip-top stories are in store for the readers of the SUN. It is cheap enough in all conscience. One cent a copy—six cents per week.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject call and examine. The Machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Safes and other Safes,—hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, reliable, the infallible. [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, FROM EIGHT DIFFERENT manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand Pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. H. WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. Co.'s Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialities and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye. The greatest standard article of its kind. [illegible] Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and equal all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

2,500 ACRES CHOICE ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE.—Very desirably located near two important railroads, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Inquire at No. 49 John-st.

[illegible]

**Another Suicide of a Young Girl at Albany.**

*From the Albany Argus, July 22.*

Yesterday morning Coroner Whitney was called upon to hold an inquest over the remains of [illegible] Nolan, who died suddenly about 5 A. M. [illegible] The testimony adduced before the Jury showed that the deceased had come to this city from Troy [illegible] though apparently suffering somewhat from [illegible] the drug store of W. L. Johnson [illegible] and asked for arsenic [illegible] had used that before, and that it was found not to be strong enough, and procured an ounce of arsenic. [illegible] The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony. In her pocket was found a note, or a copy of which we are indebted to the [illegible]. It is not directed to any one, and runs as follows:

"Remember me to Tim. Dwyer. I am going to die for the love of a young man. His name is Joseph Hagan. He boarded where I lived—at the house of Mr. E. Walsh, No. 15 South-street, East Troy. He works at No. 34 Fulton-street. He first taught me to love him, and then he deceived me, and, for his sake, I will die. Tell him to come and bury me. Hagan has my ambrotype, and tell Tim. Dwyer to get it. We had red hair. He covers sofas and makes mattresses.

"Go to the stage-office in Broadway, and get my trunk and hat-box."

She has been in this country but two or three years. She has no relations in this country. Her parents, who are in Ireland, are said to be in comfortable circumstances. She is represented as being a fine looking girl, of about 22 years of age.

Scarce had the inquest come to a conclusion ere the hearse that bore the unfortunate suicide to the stranger's grave passed by, attended by a few sympathizing citizens—denied her last and only request—the presence at her burial of him on whose account she perpetrated self-destruction.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Liquor Merchants, Distillers, Apothecaries, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Bleachers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil [illegible] whisky, rum and wine flavorings and [illegible] Champagne [illegible] Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

[illegible]

H. H. KING, Proprietor, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

☞ An Important Sale of Brooklyn City Property.—[illegible] on THURSDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] building lots, situated on Union and [illegible] Division-av. [illegible] The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. [illegible]

☞ [illegible] over the FLUSHING RAILROAD [illegible] Picnic Grove, and another at St. Ronan's Well. This Road is one of the safest in the country [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] impossible [illegible] Times and Tribune.

☞ Office [illegible] Passengers [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] CITY or QUEEN OF THE WEST, on the days of [illegible]. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, [illegible] Broadway, corner Dey-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE CENTRAL FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.**—Of the City and County of New-York will meet in Academy Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 P. M. All citizens are invited. [illegible] Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, JOHN [illegible] Pennsylvania, will address the meeting. W. E. DODGE, President.

J. H. [illegible] ⎫
[illegible] ⎬ Secretaries.
JOHN H. [illegible] ⎭

**SEVENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) FREMONT AND DAYTON REPUBLICAN CLUB.**—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Academy [illegible] between Myrtle and Park avs., at 8 o'clock. Let all the friends of Freedom and Fremont attend, and enroll their names for Liberty and the Union.

**THE MEMBERS OF BLOOMING GROVE LODGE No. [illegible] I. O. of O. F.** are requested to fully attend TO-MORROW EVENING, July 24, as the [illegible] business of importance to be transacted. By order, SAMUEL CARPENTER, N. G. [illegible], Secretary.

**TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.**—A meeting of the friends of Fremont and Dayton will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Wm. [illegible], No. 274 Grand-st. By order of the Ward Committee. WARDEN HAYWARD, Chairman.

**COMMENCEMENT.**—The one hundred and second Commencement of Columbia College will be held THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, July 23, at Niblo's Garden. Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

## FURNITURE.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE.**
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

**ENAMELED FURNITURE.**—[illegible] has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all colors and styles [illegible] No. 45 and 47 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

**ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.**—[illegible] suites, from [illegible] upward, at the [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] going to go out of the City.

**SUITS OF ENAMELED FURNITURE**, [illegible] Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. 25 Canal-st.

**JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.**

By an arrangement with the House of MESSRS. J. G. & J. [illegible] of New-York, the undersigned now imports these famous Wines, viz.:

IMPERIAL, CABINET AND VERZENAY,

direct from Rheims, and is enabled to offer them to his patrons and the public upon the most favorable terms. As there are two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, without interfering with other interests, it seems to be proper to state that the Mumm's Wines were first introduced in this market by the House [illegible] in the year 18[illegible] [illegible] Wines obtained great celebrity here, and that upon the division of the firm at Rheims on the 1st of January, [illegible] two houses were formed, namely: Jules Mumm & Co., and G. H. Mumm & Co., the house first named is one of the original establishment, and to this time has maintained also the reputation of the Mumm's Wines, by exporting only those of the most approved quality.

By a careful examination of the best wines in the market, aided by the experience and advice of able judges, the undersigned selected from the different brands, THE CHAMPAGNE WINES OF JULES MUMM & CO.

as the drinking wine of all the best. For purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, these Champagnes are [illegible] FRED. S. COZZENS, Importer, No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York.

**PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.**—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered [illegible] on the night of Thursday, the 10th, or on the morning of the 11th July, 1856, at the corner of [illegible] and White sts. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same; but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter, will be disregarded.

Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 22d July, 1856. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

**WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES**—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] No. 57 [illegible] Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

**THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY WINDOW-SHADES** [illegible]

**$2,000 A YEAR.**—A rapid fortune made in an easy honorable way. Secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

[illegible]

**SITUATIONS WANTED**—In a Broker's, Banker's [illegible] office, by a young man who can [illegible] character [illegible] C. G. No. [illegible] office.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**—As a first class cook [illegible] waiter, as waiter and chambermaid [illegible] and chambermaid [illegible] City reference [illegible] Call at [illegible]

**SITUATIONS WANTED**—By two respectable girls—one as plain cook, a most excellent baker [illegible] the other as chambermaid and good washer and ironer [illegible] Excellent City reference. Call No. 216 East 22d-st.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the very best class of Catholic help, of every description, suitable for gentleman's families in City or country, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiting, or any kind of up-stairs work; is neat, intelligent, and willing to please; will be found honest and faithful. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Best City reference. Can be seen in the basement of No. [illegible] 8th-av., near [illegible]th-st.

**SITUATION WANTED**—In a wholesale grocery, hardware, or commission house, by a young man who is anxious to obtain employment; he is perfectly competent to perform any duty that may be required of him. The best of references given. Address H. BOWES, No. 35 Troy-st.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**—By three Protestant young women—one as nurse and seamstress—one as chambermaid and waiter—and one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by one to do housework. Apply at No. 7 [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By a respectable young girl, as waiter or as waiter and do up-stairs work or plain sewing. Would give good City reference; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 354, corner of 7th-av., 33d-st.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By a respectable girl, to do general house-work in a private family; has good City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 199 West [illegible]th-st., second floor, back room.

**A YOUNG MAN**—Of first-rate education and some business experience, who has resided in this city four years, wishes to change his present situation for one in a commercial house, or in a lawyer's office. He speaks and writes English, French and Spanish fluently and correctly; understands Italian, Portuguese, German and several other languages; is a good writer, accountant, &c. &c. City references. Address S. S. D., at the office of this paper.

**A YOUNG WIDOW LADY**—Having become reduced in circumstances, wishes to superintend household affairs for a gentleman of means and position, where she can enjoy an interchange of friendly companionship and secure a comfortable and permanent home. No objection to go South or to some neighboring city. Address, stating where an interview may be had, Mrs. R. B. K., Metropolitan Post-Office.

**TO YOUNG MEN.**—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 15 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

**TEACHER.**—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal or Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. B. S., Newport, R. I.

**COPYIST.**—Wanted by a young American lady, who writes a neat, legible, business hand, employment as copyist or amanuensis, or a situation as assistant in some Fancy Store. Address COPYIST, No. 396 [illegible]-st., New-York.

**CLERK WANTED**—Who can loan $4,000 to $5,000—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

**FOREMAN WANTED IN LOCOMOTIVE BOILER SHOP.**—An able and energetic man, one who understands his business. None other need apply. Inquire at the office Fairmount Shop, Paterson, New-York.

**MALE TEACHER WANTED**—To take charge of a District school in the Township of Belleville, New-Jersey. Apply to ELIAS OSBORNE, Trustee.

**COAT, VEST AND PANTALOON HANDS WANTED**—At C. R. TWEEDY & CO.'S, No. 11 Vesey-st.

**WANTED**—At No. 166 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 barkeepers, 2 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 porters, 2 brakemen, 2 coachmen, 4 men on a corner, 2 drivers, and 4 boys for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN.

**WANTED**—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this city. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. [illegible]

**EMPLOYERS**—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to E. FERRE, [illegible] established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East [illegible]-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

## BOARDING.

**BOARDING.**—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 330 [illegible]-av.

**BOARDING, NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.**—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged. N. B.—For an advance of $100 to $200, board at reduced rates. Address J. B., Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

**BOARDING.**—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. References exchanged. But a few minutes' walk from the Ferries.

**BOARDING.**—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

**BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.**—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

**BOARD.**—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A gentleman and his wife would like to obtain board in a respectable family or boarding house where they may find the comforts of a home in reality. They will pay $7 per week and mostly furnish their room, if suited, they will be permanent. Full board for the lady only. Location within reasonable distance from Wall-st., on either side of the East River. Address A. K., at this office.

**TO FARMERS.**—Board wanted at a farm house for two ladies and two children, the latter aged respectively, eight years and eighteen months. A healthy location and plain fare only desired, and at a moderate price. Address, stating terms, E. ALEXANDER, Box 76, Brooklyn Post Office.

**BOARD WANTED**—In the country, not more than fifty miles from the City, and accessible by railroad or steamboat. Address Box No. 1,562, with particulars, terms for family, references, &c.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED**—Near the water, if possible, within 1½ hours of New-York City, gentleman and wife, two children and servant, from month of August to September. Address Box No. 278 Post-Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Accessary by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 56 Maiden-lane.

**SARATOGA SPRINGS.**—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBUR, Park House, Washington-st.

**ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR**—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

## HOTELS.

**BATH HOTEL.**—A delightful Summer residence on the ocean shore, Long Island. This splendid establishment has been enlarged and much improved, is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Only two hours' ride from New-York. R. RATHBUN.

**SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.**

[illegible] for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, [illegible] cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 129 West Broadway.

**BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!**
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 125 Pearl-st., New-York.

**A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS**—For the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army, will convene at Newport Barracks, near Newport, Ky., on the first of August next. To obtain permission to appear before this Board, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of War. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials vouching for the good moral character of the applicant, and his physical ability to perform the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. His age, which must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-eight, should also be stated, and his present residence and place of birth. Those who upon examination shall receive a favorable report from the Board, will be appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army, as vacancies may occur.

Surgeon-General's Office, July 7, 1856.

**ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS**—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. [illegible] in making these Cans [illegible] from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to be used for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. [illegible] supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS MORNING AT DAYLIGHT.
**THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE,**
Containing a further
portion of that
Thrilling Romance,
THE WALL-STREET SCHEMER.

This is the cheapest and best family paper published in the country, only 4 cents. For sale at all news' depots. Beware, and ask for the "Ledger of Romance."

**ASK FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.**

If you want to read the best tales published in any paper extant.

Ready THIS MORNING, at daylight. Price 4 cents.

**ATTRACTIVE BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY AND FOR TRAVELERS.**

I.
THE MODERN STORY-TELLER.
12mo. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 50.

* * "This volume contains 22 capital stories, neatly printed in large type, and is just the thing for the cars, the steamboat, or a leisure hour in the country."

II.
THE BAKED HEAD;
AND OTHER STORIES.
Being the Second Volume of "The Story Library." 12mo. (In a few days.)

III.
HERTHA.
BY FREDERIKA BREMER.
Fifth Thousand. 12mo. $1.
*From the Philadelphia City Item.*

"Miss Bremer's most successful effort. * * * Many of the chapters are of thrilling interest."

IV.
TABLE TALK ON BOOKS, MEN AND MANNERS.
BY SYDNEY SMITH AND OTHERS.
12mo. 75 cents.

V.
THE LIFE OF FREMONT,
THE PATHFINDER OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
By C. W. Upham. Illustrated 12mo. 75 cents.

VI.
MARGARET MAITLAND OF SUNNYSIDE.
By the author of "Zaidee." 75 cents.

VII.
HON. MISS MURRAY'S LETTERS.
Tenth Thousand. 12mo. $1.

VIII.
MEMOIRS OF HARRIET PREBLE.
BY PROF. R. H. LEE, LL. D.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, up stairs.

**COBB'S GREAT NOVELETTE!**

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER
FOR
NEXT SATURDAY,
WITH
COBB'S NEW STORY,
THE MYSTIC BRIDE,
WILL BE
READY ON SATURDAY MORNING
AT SUNRISE.

**THE SIX PORTRAITS.**

BUCHANAN,
BRECKINRIDGE,
FREMONT,
DAYTON,
FILLMORE,
DONELSON,

together with biographical sketches of each, are to be published in

**THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN,**
*Commencing Wednesday, July 23, 1856.*
PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY.

The ballot taken throughout *The Sun* Establishment on Monday, to decide the order in which these portraits should be published, resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Millard Fillmore | [illegible] |
| For John C. Fremont | [illegible] |
| For James Buchanan | [illegible] |
| Blank | [illegible] |
| Total Number of Ballots | [illegible] |

The portraits of FILLMORE and DONELSON, therefore, will appear on Wednesday morning; those of FREMONT and DAYTON on Thursday, and those of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE on Friday.

An exact account will be kept of the number of extra copies called for on each of these three days, and announced in *The Sun* of Saturday morning. This will be looked upon very generally as an evidence of the enthusiasm and real interest taken by those connected with the different parties in "spreading the documents."

The likenesses are—all of them—pronounced the best that have yet been engraved on wood.

THE ENGRAVINGS COST OVER $100.

The publication of these splendid portraits is not the only feature of interest in the columns of *The Sun*. A new and original story, written expressly for *The New-York Sun* by DONALD MCLEOD, entitled

THE OLD HOUSE;

*How it Emigrated and Who Lived in it Afterwards*, will also be published in *The Sun* on the same days that the portraits appear.

To get all these portraits and this very interesting story, have the paper left at your house or place of business. It costs only sixpence a week—single copies one cent each.

**COBB'S GREAT NOVELETTE!**

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER
FOR
NEXT SATURDAY,
WITH
COBB'S NEW STORY,
THE MYSTIC BRIDE,
WILL BE
READY ON SATURDAY MORNING
AT SUNRISE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW STORE,
**THE OLD HOUSE.**
—*How it emigrated and*
*Who lived in it afterwards.*
BY DONALD MCLEOD.
*Written expressly for the New-York Sun.*
Commenced in THE SUN of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1856.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

**THE SIX PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAITS.**

*The best Likenesses yet Engraved on Wood.*
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH EACH ONE.

The New-York SUN of Wednesday, July 23, contains the first of the series—Fillmore and Donelson. Thursday's paper will have those of Fremont and Dayton, and Friday's those of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Saturday's paper will tell how many extra copies of each day are sold. See to it that your friends are supplied.

ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY.

**A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.**—The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 400 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 50 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is a gem article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; adding in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, bracelets, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor [illegible], &c. for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large lot of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 400 Broadway, New-York.

**NEW MUSIC.**—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED," [illegible] 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by [illegible] "THREE FLOWERS," by Lichten, [illegible] 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when [illegible]

A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros.

COOK & BRO., 453 Broadway, second door above Grand.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**ASK FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.**

If you want to read the best tales published in any paper extant.

Ready THIS MORNING, at daylight. Price 4 cents.

**GUILTY, BONNER!**—The imitators and copyists of "the above" Napoleon of Newspaper Enterprise," are hardly less numerous and as unscrupulous as are some of our friends in the book-trade, who, not content with palming-off old books as new, by conveniently changing the title, or by insisting that a sketch of a man's life, made up of his own writings, is the only complete one that is or will be, have the complacency to use our own advertisements either in whole or part, without so much as "by your leave."

Mr. BONNER presents his compliments to Messrs. Derby & Jackson, the well-known publishers, who inserted the above in yesterday's *Tribune*, and begs to thank them for the notice they have seen fit to take of his poor, forlorn, dejected imitators; still, Mr. BONNER persists in insisting that he is opposed to "hitting" anybody. The unfortunate creatures who have had the meanness to attempt to steal a portion of his popularity have for a long time struggled to obtain a foothold on their own merits, and failing in that, they cannot be blamed, perhaps, if they exhibit a laudable ambition to succeed on the merits of HONEST men. Still Mr. BONNER thanks Messrs. Derby & Jackson for the good feeling that they have exhibited towards him. They have demonstrated the fact that they have the courage, the manliness and the magnanimity to "speak out" against a gross wrong, even where they are not interested themselves.

N. B.—SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., the great novelette writer, will commence another Brilliant and Powerfully-Written TALE, in next Saturday's issue of that charming, hundred-and-[illegible] delightful [illegible] hundred-dollar-a-line advertising Weekly, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. Look out for it! It will be ready on SATURDAY MORNING, and for sale at all the news-offices.

N. B. No. 2.—BONNER must insist that this advertisement is not intended to hit anybody.

N. B. No. 3.—Wanted at the LEDGER Office, No. 44 Ann-st., a few protested I. O. U's. We want the sport of collecting them.

N. B. No. 4.—The title of Mr. Cobb's new Story is THE MYSTIC BRIDE.

**ASK FOR THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.**

If you want to read the best tales published in any paper extant.

Ready THIS MORNING, at daylight. Price 4 cents.

**DREADFUL RAILROAD SLAUGHTER NEAR PHILADELPHIA.**—Look out for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER [illegible]

**NOW FOR THE COUNTRY. BOOKS TO TAKE WITH YOU.**

INTERESTING—AMUSING—INSTRUCTIVE.

CITIZENS' SPARROWGRASS PAPERS. With [illegible] by DARLEY. One beautiful 12mo. Price $[illegible]

ADVENTURES OF GERARD, THE LION-KILLER, AMONG THE WILD ANIMALS OF AFRICA. With [illegible] Illustrations. 12mo. Price $1 25.

[illegible] CAREY'S MARRIED, NOT MATED. [illegible]

[illegible] BROUGHAM'S BUNSBY PAPERS; Or, [illegible] One neat 12mo. Price $1.

[illegible] GREEN-MOUNTAIN GIRLS; A STORY OF [illegible] By BLYTHE WHITE, Jr. 12mo. Illustrated [illegible]

[illegible] VICTORIA; Or, THE WORLD OVERCOME. By [illegible] 12mo. $1 25.

THE LAST OF THE FORESTERS; Or, HUMORS OF THE BORDER. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE. [illegible]

THE HIDDEN PATH. By MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone." 12mo. $1 25.

[illegible] LING AND HOPING. The Story of Little Hannah. By JENNY MARSH. 12mo. $1.

THE LOST HUNTER. A Tale of Early Times. [illegible] cloth. $1 25.

THE LADIES' GUIDE TO PERFECT GENTILITY IN MANNERS, DRESS, AND CONVERSATION. [illegible]

THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS. 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S STAR PAPERS. 12mo. $1 25.

GABRIEL VANE; HIS FORTUNE AND HIS [illegible]

**COBB'S GREAT NOVELETTE!**

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER
FOR
NEXT SATURDAY,
WITH
COBB'S NEW STORY,
THE MYSTIC BRIDE,
WILL BE
READY ON SATURDAY MORNING
AT SUNRISE.

**FORGET NOT THE SAGE OF ASHLAND!**
**THE LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, AND SELECT SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY**
Will show
HIS VIEWS OF SLAVERY

To have been entirely opposed to those now entertained by its modern advocates and defenders in either branch of Congress.

We have just issued a new and beautiful 8vo. edition, by SARGENT & GREELEY.

Price, in cloth, $2; in morocco, marble-edge, $2 50. For sale at the Bookstores. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address,

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, or No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

Then shout with joyous cheer!
For brave Fremont shall lead the front,
And be our pioneer.

**THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,**

Composed entirely of original songs, prepared expressly for this campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price 12½ cents; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

JUST THE BOOK TO SELL
IN CARS AND STEAMBOATS!
**SMUCKER'S LIFE OF FREMONT.**
Just published by
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

**COBB'S GREAT NOVELETTE!**

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NEXT SATURDAY,
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COBB'S NEW STORY,
THE MYSTIC BRIDE,
WILL BE
READY ON SATURDAY MORNING
AT SUNRISE.

And Freedom's star shall brightly shine
And Plenty's horn shall bless us,
When in the White House we enshrine
FREMONT and gentle JESSIE.

**THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER.**

Composed entirely of Original Songs, prepared expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price 12½ cents; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Should be crowned by [illegible]
BARRY CORNWALL.

**THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER.**

Composed entirely of Original Songs, prepared expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price 12½ cents; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

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LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW STORY,
**THE OLD HOUSE.**
—*How it emigrated and*
*Who lived in it afterwards.*
BY DONALD MCLEOD.
*Written expressly for the New-York Sun.*
Commenced in THE SUN of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1856.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

**THE SIX PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAITS.**

*The best Likenesses yet Engraved on Wood.*
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH EACH ONE.

The New-York SUN of Wednesday, July 23, contains the first of the series—Fillmore and Donelson. Thursday's paper will have those of Fremont and Dayton, and Friday's those of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Saturday's paper will tell how many extra copies of each day are sold. See to it that your friends are supplied.

ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY.

There comes a chief from the sunset land,
From far-off shores of gold,
A man whose mind and soul are cast
In Nature's noblest mould.

**THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER.**

Composed entirely of Original Songs, prepared expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price, 12½c; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100, $60 per 1000.

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ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY.

**WALL-STREET GAZETTE.**
EUROPEAN EDITION.
PER STEAMER AFRICA.

Ready THIS MORNING, containing all the Commercial and Financial news of the country up to 2 o'clock this A. M.

Formula in wrappers at the counting-room, No. 4 New-st., one door from Wall.

W. H. SMITH & SON, No. 131 Strand, London, General European Agents.

A sound of arms and of war's alarms,
Each breath from the South is bringing;
'Tis the charging van of Oppression's clan,
To the breeze their dark flag flinging.

**THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,**

Composed entirely of Original Songs, prepared expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to the most stirring popular airs of the day. 108 pp. Price 12½ cents; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

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AT SUNRISE.

**NEW-YORK DAILY MORNING EXPRESS.**—Persons wishing to be served with the Morning Express, will please send through the City Post-Office or any of the Dispatch Post-Offices to CARRIER OF EXPRESS, cor. of Wall and Nassau sts.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**GREAT BARGAIN.**—The stock of house-furnishing goods in the store No. [illegible] Grand-st., East Brooklyn, together with the fixtures and a good route, worth over two thousand dollars a year, will be sold very low by the subscriber, and, if desired, the purchaser supplied with house-furnishing goods, on the most advantageous terms. Apply to R. [illegible] DAVIS, Nos. 344 and 346 Broadway, New-York.

**CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.**—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses, with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 10 Cliff-st.

**LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES—OF A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE.**—On one of the best avenues for business in the City. The business can be made to average $1,000 per week. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, cor. Pine and Nassau sts., over Bank of Commonwealth.

**THREAD, NEEDLE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.**—A first-rate opportunity. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 27 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.**—A CHECK on the METROPOLITAN BANK, dated July 22, for $75, drawn to MORRIS FOX by the undersigned, was lost between their store and the Bank. All persons are forbidden buying or negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st.

**NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.**—A note of GEORGE FALES & CO., for $5,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

**LAND WARRANTS WANTED.**
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly executed. Warrants always on hand.

**DR. RALPH**—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c. &c. Office, No. [illegible] Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 809 Post-Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

MISS EMMA STANLEY'S FIRST APPEARANCE [illegible]

AMERICAN PUBLIC.

MISS EMMA STANLEY'S [illegible]

will take place on

THURSDAY EVENING, July 24,

on which occasion she will appear for the first time in [illegible] in her Celebrated and Successful Drawing-room Entertainment, entitled

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN,

which has received the most flattering approbation from

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC

OF

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Full particulars in programmes.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**—Doors open at [illegible] to commence at 8. [illegible] Tickets [illegible]

GREAT ATTRACTION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23.

YOUGO TO-NIGHT.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

[illegible] M. MARZETTI AS THE APE.

YOUNG HENGLER ... A. LEHMANN.

Second appearance of Mme. AXEL.

Comic Pantomime,

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Sir Birch ... Jerome | Master Tickle ... Francois

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Young Hengler and his Violin Solo.

A. Lehmann, Mme. Axel, F. A. [illegible]

PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

Pongo, the Ape ... [illegible]

Thursday, BENEFIT of MISS EMMA STANLEY, her first appeal to the American Public, positively her

LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE

in the City of New-York, on which occasion she will repeat her Drawing-Room Entertainment, entitled

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

Friday—The Ravels.

Saturday—Last appearance of Miss Emma Stanley.

Monday—First appearance of Mr. Burton.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**—Boxes [illegible] Pit, and Gallery [illegible] Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 23, will be produced the new and intensely exciting Nautical Melodrama of the

PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Previous to the Play, the excellent Comedietta of

THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

The whole to conclude with the glorious Farce of

THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 23, the entertainment will commence with the Drama of

NICARAGUA.

General Walker ... Mr. J. J. Whiting.

To be followed by the grand Pantomime of

MAGIC PILLS.

The whole to conclude with the comic drama of

CROSSING THE LINE.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**—THE GREAT GUN TRICK!—Every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, [illegible] WIZARD, will exhibit his MIRACULOUS [illegible] his GREAT GUN TRICK, his VENTRILOQUISM, SUBTLETIES, &c. The LIVING CAMELS are now here, and a pair of LIVING ANACONDAS, as well as the LIVING SKELETON, with [illegible] inch thick; the LIVING SEA TIGERS, SMALLEST WOMAN alive, Happy Family, &c. The Lady enters the Lion's Den at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½c.

**KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL**—No. [illegible] Broadway. LAST WEEK OF THE AVALANCHE AND THE ELECTION.—Superb Tableaux—Ruins of the Graces, Toilet of Juno, Jeremiah's Lament, &c. Mr. TURNER on his pleasing other instruments. Songs by Madame LOVARNEY and Miss DUNKWEATH. Commencing at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price. THURSDAY, Mr. & [illegible] BENEFIT.

**BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.**—Who are now in Boston, will open their new and splendid temple, at No. 585 Broadway, New-York, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, about the 15th of August.

**DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.**—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 15 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

## DRY GOODS.

**TRAVELING CLOAKS.**
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

**CLOSING SALES!**
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
50,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF DRY-GOODS
To be sold off in consequence of Removal.

C. G. HOOK, No. 89 Bowery, removing to his new location, No. [illegible] Broadway. As the store is finished for the opening of this week, it will be sold without regard to cost.

C. G. H. particularly invites attention to the following articles: A very large assortment of Damask Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings, [illegible] Towels, Napkins, &c. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings of every width and quality; Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., all of which he declares the particular attention of [illegible] An immense variety of Dress Goods, consisting of Silks, Bareges, Barege de Laines, Lawns, [illegible] Shawls, Hosiery, &c.

☞ Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas. Also, a very large stock of [illegible] and Parasols, which must be SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE. C. G. HOOK, No. 89 Bowery.

Store to rent or lease. [illegible] 6 o'clock.

**FALL OF 1856.**

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
No. 140 Chambers-st.,
New-York.
GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Factory—Nos. 238, 240, and 242 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive, elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design.

Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats.

**CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON**

Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by

GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 33 Dey-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

**BUSINESS AND PLEASURE**

Combined, by visiting the spacious, elegant and Deliciously cool salesrooms

Of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, where

Medal Ian Velvet,

Tapestry, Brussels, three ply and Ingrain Carpets

Are sold at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Elegant Table Covers, superb Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.

**ANOTHER LOT OF THE FINEST FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS**
Will be opened on MONDAY, July 21,
At [illegible] per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**SOME OF THE HANDSOMEST**
French Bareges of the season
Will be opened on MONDAY, July 21,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN VISITING THE COUNTRY**—Should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves and Mits, which keep the hands soft, smooth and white, impervious to water, completed for fishing, driving, gardening or any occupation that soils the hands. They are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sale at all Rubber stores—manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND PERFUMERY.—Prices of the above articles reduced 25 per cent. Low's Brown Windsor soap 75c. per doz. Lubin's Extracts 50c. per bottle, warranted genuine. Call and judge for yourself. One price. J. LOW'S fancy store, No. 274 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

## EXCURSIONS.

**FOR FIRE ISLAND, DIRECT.**—[illegible] ☞ for the above favorite place of resort are informed that until further notice they can procure through tickets at $2 each, via Long Island Railroad to [illegible] and steamer [illegible] from Islip daily—leaving Brooklyn at [illegible] P. M., and arriving at Fire Island at about 7½ P. M., and leaving Fire Island at 6 A. M., and arriving at Brooklyn at about 9 A. M.

Passengers who prefer to sail over the Great South Bay, can take the 9 A. M. train from Brooklyn [illegible] and Islip, thence to Fire Island in a commodious and fast sailing sloop yacht, which will always be in waiting [illegible] and immediately for the beach under the command of a careful and skillful boatman.

ERASMUS CONKLIN, Gen'l. [illegible]

**EXCURSION.**—SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC AND COTILLON EXCURSION OF EMPIRE LODGE NO. [illegible] F. P. A. 1856—To [illegible] Grove, on THURSDAY, July 24. The commodious steamer TROY and barge WASHINGTON are chartered for the occasion; also the Washington Brass Band of 27 pieces in attendance. The boat will leave 12th-st., East River, at 7 o'clock A. M.; South 4th-st., Williamsburg, 7¼; Grand-st. [illegible]; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 7¾; Pier No. 2 [illegible]; Spring-st., 8¼; Amos-st., 8½; [illegible] The barge will lie at foot of Amos-st. till [illegible] To be had at the landings on the morning of the excursion.

ROBERT SMYTH, [illegible]

**EXCURSION NOTICE.**—The [illegible] can be chartered for excursions to picnic or other [illegible] companies, she having been [illegible] Apply on board, foot of [illegible] River, or at No. [illegible] GREEN & MARLIN, Proprietors.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH**, by steamboats ALIDA and ARMENIA, from [illegible] and Canal-sts., at 7 A. M., returning to the City at 4 P. M., avoiding crowds and dust. Breakfast and dinner on board.

## LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Peace in Europe—that is good,
Yet our Lyon thirsts for blood!

**LYON GRANTS NO PEACE**—Give [illegible] war to bedbugs, roaches, ants, moths [illegible] marauders that disturb our rest. Death [illegible] LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, No. 424 Broadway.

**ALLENS' SELF-RAKING REAPER**—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**The Broadway Murder—The Murderer Not yet Detected—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—The Verdict.**

The cold-blooded murder of Burke, the porter, in Broadway, on Thursday night last, still continues to be a topic of universal remark.

Notwithstanding every effort has been made to find him, the murderer has not yet been arrested; still there is good reason for believing that the villain will yet be caught, and made to suffer the penalty he so justly merits.

From all the facts known, it appears probable that the murder was committed by "the fellow with drab coat and straw hat," who was last seen with Burke on the night of the murder, and who took from the saloon beneath a large cheese-knife.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST

presents nothing additional of importance. The following is an abstract of it:

*Thomas Burke*, resident at No. 4 Dey-street, cousin of the murdered man, sworn—Had known deceased ten or twelve years. Saw him last the Wednesday night before he was murdered; met him at the corner of Elm and White streets, about eight o'clock in the evening, drinking at the bar with the owner of the place, the bar-keeper, and a strange man. Advised him not to get to drinking again. Accompanied him to Mr. Joyce's store, and thence through Broadway to Pearl-street, and left him. Deceased had told him that Reiche was his best friend, and his family were kind to him. Witness knew the silver watch, gold chain, ring and portemonnaie belonging to deceased, which it is supposed the assassin has taken, and was sure he could identify them.

*Mr. Watson*, foreman of Mr. Joyce's store, testified that he was in the room with deceased on the Wednesday evening preceding the murder, between six and seven o'clock, and remonstrated with him in regard to losing his watch, keeping bad company, &c.; had often talked with him before; had never known Reiche to be in the store after witness left it, and was sure that on that evening Reiche was not in the store after six o'clock; saw deceased on Thursday, about half-past seven o'clock, for the last time; never knew that deceased had an enemy in the world; he was then perfectly sober. Witness stated that deceased changed his boarding place not long since, and told him he had done so on account of having some words with a young man, but that he was going back again, as the young man had apologized.

*Dr. Erasmus D. Hudson*, whose office was at No. 378 Broadway, on the same floor with Mr. Joyce's store, testified that deceased came into his back room after water on Thursday, perhaps half-a-dozen times; deceased was a very pleasant man; often conversed with him about his habits; once induced him to take the pledge, but he would occasionally have a spree; sometimes prescribed for him when he was recovering from one, and was almost in a state of *delirium tremens*; witness related the circumstances of the finding of Burke's body, on Friday morning, as corroborating the testimony of preceding witnesses; his first impression was that the man had committed suicide, but further investigation convinced him that a horrid murder had been committed, but who was the perpetrator was to him, as to others, a mystery.

*Louis [illegible]*, barkeeper of the saloon under Mr. Joyce's place, was further examined: Closed the saloon about twelve o'clock on the night of the murder; went up and sat on the steps about ten minutes, then went back again and went to bed; slept in the saloon; was not seen in White-street that night; the strange man in the drab coat did not come back before the knife was missed; the next day *two young men, apparently Americans, who were in* the saloon that night, came in again; witness told them the strange man who was so saucy to him had stolen the knife; one of them replied, "Yes, I saw him put something inside the waist of his coat." *The knife was fourteen or sixteen inches long, white* handled, the blade and handle of about equal length. Took supper that night about seven o'clock, in [illegible]-street, *staid perhaps three quarters of an hour*; received no message from deceased that night.

THE CORONER SUMS UP.

Here, the evidence being concluded, the case was summed up by Coroner CONNERY at considerable length. He thanked the Jury for their patient and thorough investigation, and regretted that the inquisition had not resulted more successfully—that it had not resulted in a full identification of the perpetrator of the most foul and cold-blooded murder ever perpetrated in the great metropolis of the United States. He trusted that the vigilance of the proper authorities would not cease on the conclusion of the inquisition, but that every effort would be made to unravel the dreadful mystery in which the whole was now involved.

He trusted that His Honor, the Mayor, would, by the power vested in him, offer a reward for the detection of the guilty party, and that our wealthy and liberal citizens would second such an effort. Indeed, crime and outrage had so much extended, that it behooved every good citizen to unite in an effort to bring the guilty to justice. Individual safety and the good of community demanded this. In conclusion he thanked Capt. Dowling and the [illegible] of the Sixth Police District for their untiring and praiseworthy efforts, and then dismissed the Jury for consultation.

After a brief deliberation, the Jury returned the following verdict: "That Bartholomew Burke was brutally murdered on the night of Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1856, by some person or persons unknown to the Jury."

THE ALLEGED BIGAMY.

The examination into the charge of bigamy preferred against Alonzo W. Adams, was commenced yesterday, before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Mrs. Hannah Maria Post, of Jersey City, the complainant, was examined, but her evidence presented nothing additional to that given in her affidavit.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, who appeared as counsel for the defence was examined, as to his knowledge as to his acquaintance with Mr. Adams, &c., and was, at the adjournment of the Court, still under examination.

MR. SMITH IN DIFFICULTY—WHERE HE OUGHTN'T TO BE.

Mr. Smith is an unfortunate fellow. He is never out of difficulty. He is at the Tombs every day telling his grievances—how some loafer lammed him, or how some woman wronged him by wringing his wallet. But still Mr. Smith will never learn. He is everywhere but where he ought to be—constantly sneaking about the purlieus, going in cheap. He is destitute of taste and indifferent to smell. Church and Water streets are his favorite haunts—Mercer-street is too high—up town.

Mr. Smith is a countryman, indefatigably and decidedly. He had a gold watch worth $90 and $15 in money, on Monday night. On Tuesday morning he had neither one nor t'other—having accompanied a lone young woman to a house in the Fourth Ward. So, as he couldn't get any breakfast, he went to Justice OSBORNE and asked for justice. A warrant for the arrest of one Mary Dempster was issued at his request, and then he left to call again to-day. Mr. Smith! Mister Smith!

**Miscellaneous.**

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

We understand that a number of police appointments were made yesterday. The officials about the Mayor's office "know nothing" about the matter. We have been able to learn one thing, however—viz.: that the new appointees are "all right on the goose question," and will not forsake the regular nominations.

GAS EXPLOSION.

On Monday evening the gas metre at No. 88 Delancy-street exploded, severely burning a Mr. Keim about the face and arms. Fortunately, no one but Mr. Keim was in the room at the time of the accident.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 480 Seventh-avenue upon the body of Wm. Smith, a boy of 15 years, who came to his death from burns accidentally received while in the act of filling a fluid lamp on the 16th instant. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Alexander, residing at No. 211 Hudson-street, was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse, attached to a wagon at the foot of Desbrosses street, on Tuesday evening. He was taken to his home terribly injured, and died last evening. Deceased was 65 years of age. He was a married man. He leaves behind a wife and family.

The runaway horse belongs to E. Bell, wood merchant, at the foot of Vestry-street, and was driven by a man named Doyle, who was intoxicated at the time of the fatal occurrence.

A man named Thomas G. Smith, residing at No. 28 Chrystie-street, had a quarrel on Monday with one John Hamill, who is supposed to be insane. John had possessed himself of a pistol, and fired at Smith, inflicting a very dangerous wound in the neck. Smith was sent to the Hospital, and John was locked up in the Tombs.

**Horrible Affair in East Newark—A Wife Shot—Suicide of the Husband.**

*From the Newark Mercury, July 19.*

About 7 o'clock last evening, a German residing in East Newark, and in the employ of Messrs. Chadwick & Co., who had been actively engaged at the fire yesterday afternoon, loaded a musket and fired the contents at his wife, who was sitting outside of the door, sewing. The charge, which was wadding merely, took effect upon the upper part of the left arm, entirely destroying it. Seeing her fall from her chair, and supposing he had killed her, he entered the house, and bolting the door after him, reloaded his musket, attached a string to the trigger, and placing the muzzle to his breast, passed instantly into eternity.

We learn that this man has been remarkable for a considerable period for his strange behavior in frequently firing his musket at night to the annoyance of his neighbors, shooting at imaginary game, besides remarking and behaving in a very singular manner. His body was found to be covered with a net-work of twine, evidently an insane idea. His behavior at the fire was so singular as to attract considerable attention. His wife was a sober, industrious woman, and had just returned from a day's washing, by which she contributed to the support of the family. She was attended by Drs. Ayres, Dodd, and Clark. Amputation was performed successfully by Dr. Coles, assisted by Drs. Ayres, Dougherty, and Wm. Ward, and it is thought she will recover.

## MARKET REPORTS.

*Markets—Specially reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
TUESDAY, July 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in fair supply and request. Pearls, $7 37½@$7 75; Pots, $6 12½@$6 25, mostly the latter rate, ₿ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—1,500 lb. American yellow brought 28c.@29c. ₿ lb.

BOOTS & SHOES—The supply is a good one and comprises a fair assortment, but the demand is tame, coming mostly from the leading Southern and Western markets. Prices are quite firm—some factors even looking for a rise. We quote: Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 55@$2 75; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 25@$1 85; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, 75c.@$1 30; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 50; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 75c.@$1 05; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 57½c.@80c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 87½c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 57½c.@85c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@66½c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 75c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 57½c.@87½c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 37½c.@60c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 72½c.@$1; Children's City made and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@60c.

CANDLES—Are in pretty active request at steady rates.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at old figures. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¼c.@11¾c., Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; and Bahia, at 10½c. ₿ lb.

COTTON—The demand is pretty brisk, and prices are well sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile | N. O. & T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| Middling | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 12½ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| Fair | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ |

FEATHERS—Scarce and needed. Prices somewhat nominal.

FISH—Are generally in fair demand, at very full rates. Supplies less extensive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour evinces renewed dullness and languor, under the influence of receipts considerably in excess of the requirements of purchasers. The sales since our last reach about 11,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine No. 2 | $5 25@ 5 75 |
| Ordinary State | 5 75@ 5 90 |
| Straight State | 5 90@ 6 05 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 6 05@ 6 30 |
| Common to Good Michigan | 5 95@ 5 75 |
| Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake | 5 85@ 6 10 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 5 90@ 6 15 |
| Fancy Michigan | 5 75@ 6 00 |
| Fancy Ohio | 6 15@ 6 25 |
| Extra Michigan | 6 00@ 6 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 6 00@ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 25@ 7 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 20@ 6 40 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 50@ 8 00 |
| Extra Missouri | 6 50@ 10 00 |

Canadian has not varied, the sales since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 30@$7 75 ₿ bbl. Southern is inactive yet steady. A light stock sustains prices. The sales since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 00@$8 75 and $10 25 ₿ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 75@$4 60 for Fine and Superfine ₿ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, *Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 62½@$3 75 for* Brandywine, ₿ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

*GRAIN*—Wheat is pretty brisk, but is infirm. The sales since our last amount to about 56,200 bushels, *including fair to good Canadian White at* $1 65@$1 73; fair do. Red at $1 60; ordinary Western White at $1 40; very ordinary to good Red at $1 28@$1 50; *prime Southern White (new) at $1 84*; poor do. Red (old) at $1 28@$1 37½, and inferior to good Genesee White at $1 35@$1 70 per bushel. Rye is less active, and it slightly favors buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 3,000 bushels inferior to Prime, at 75c.@85c. ₿ bushel. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are worth 44½c.@45½c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey; and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₿ bushel. Corn is moderately sought after and is generally quoted a shade firmer. Desirable lots are not abundant. The sales since our last embrace about 50,000 bushels at 55c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 59c.@61½c. for common to prime mixed; 64c.@70c. for Southern Yellow, which is in very light supply; 63c.@65c. for round Yellow; 68c.@80c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 65c.@73c. for round White ₿ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₿ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are salable and steady, as previously represented.

HOPS—Can now be purchased, in lots, at 11c.@15c. ₿ lb.; but the demand is still rather tame.

IRON—Rules very dull and heavy. No quotable change in prices.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25@$1 31¼ ₿ thousand.

LEAD—Inactive, at old rates.

LEATHER—The market is tolerably brisk and very firm, for nearly all descriptions of Sole and Upper.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 18¾ for Lump, ₿ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues rather scarce and in request. New-Orleans, 52c.@54c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Muscovado, 42c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba, 39c.@41c. ₿ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in moderate demand, and is worth from $3 87½@$3 ₿ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is pretty plenty and freely bought at 37c.@38c., according to quantity, ₿ gallon. Tar is salable and steady, at $1 50@$2 ₿ bbl. Rosin is quiet and languid at $1 57½@$1 60 for common, ₿ 310 lbs.; $1 65@$1 90 for No. 2; and $2 25@$5 50 for No. 1 and White, ₿ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive and barely quoted, at $1 75@$2 ₿ bbl.

OILS—A moderately active inquiry continues to prevail for Whale, Sperm and Olive at former quotations. Linseed is sparingly sought after; yet it is quite firm at 81c.@82c. ₿ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower, with sales reported since our last of only about 500 bbls., in lots, closing at $20 12½@$20 25 for Mess, and $17 37½@$17 50 for Prime ₿ bbl. Cut Meats are in better supply, and are heavy at 10¼c.@10½c. for Hams; 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@10½c. for Rough Sides, mostly at prices within the range, ₿ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 350 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@13c., ₿ lb. Beef is dull and languid; the sales since our last consist of 200 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₿ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 ₿ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₿ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₿ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 5½c.@8½c. ₿ lb.

RICE—There were only 125 tcs. bought, to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₿ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 250 boxes Castile taken at full prices.

SUGARS—The supply is very ample, and buyers look for an easier market. Hence the inactivity in business. Factors, however, adhere to their old claims. The sales since our last reach about 830 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8c.@9c. ₿ lb.

TALLOW—Is less active, parties disagreeing about prices.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request and prices for all sorts are firm. The sales since Friday include about 92 hhds. Kentucky, Maysville, at 10½c.@15c.; 140 bbls. on private terms; and 250 cases Seedleaf at 6¼c.@15c. ₿ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison procured at 33c.@33c. ₿ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet and languid, pending the receipt of later European news. Cotton, ⅜d.@5-32d. ₿ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₿ bbl.; Grain, 6¼d.@7d. ₿ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₿ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

**Spirit of the Trade Circulars.**

A. P. DELUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

*Per Africa.*] New-York, Tuesday, July 22.

FLOUR—State and Western—Since my report of the 14th inst. ₿ *Canada, via* Boston, we are in possession of later advices by the arrival of the *Canadian* at Halifax, *Niagara* at Boston, and *Fulton* at this port. A gradual decline of 40@50c. ₿ bbl. has resulted from their unfavorable accounts. Shippers have operated only to a moderate extent, while the home trade have purchased sparingly. For future delivery nothing has transpired. *Clearances from New-York, from July 14 to July 21, both inclusive:* To London, 19,225 bbls. Liverpool, 11,149. Bristol, 3,908. Glasgow, 5,974. Cork, &c., 7,350. Havre, 7,649. Antwerp, 20. Melbourne, 150. British Provinces, 1,892. South America, 4,330. West Indies, 1,653.

WHEAT—The market at the date of my last, 14th inst., was in an unsettled state. With good receipts, and under the effect of unfavorable telegraphic accounts ₿ *Canadian* and *Niagara*, an abatement in price of 5c.@8c. ₿ bushel was submitted to on the part of receivers; freights to Liverpool having likewise receded about 2d. ₿ bushel. At the decline, shippers entered the market more freely, and the falling off in price above noted, has since been in a good measure recovered. From the South, we have had a few parcels of the new crop, of good quality, which have been taken by millers, at full prices. *Clearances from New-York, from July 14 to July 21, both inclusive:* To London, 9,365 bushels. Liverpool, 186,259. Glasgow, 74,283. Bristol, 10,940. Cork, &c. 17,148. Douglass, (Isle of Man,) 7,553. Havre, 7,294.

INDIAN CORN—Little or nothing has been done for export to Great Britain; shipping parcels have been in light supply, and above the views of exporters. For the West Indies and South America some inquiry has prevailed, and advanced prices have been paid. *Clearances from New-York, from July 14 to July 21, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 8,590 bush.; West Indies, 620; British Provinces, 201; South America, 40.

RYE—Has generally been in good request for the Continent; prices have varied little. *Clearances from New-York, from July 14 to July 21, both inclusive:* To Antwerp, 12,950 bush.; Bremen, 4,368; Hamburg, 5,292; Falmouth, &c. 20,000.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 9d. ₿ bbl. Liverpool—Flour, 2s. ₿ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7d. ₿ bush. Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₿ bbl; Grain, 7½d.@7¾d. ₿ bush. Antwerp—Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₿ bush. Havre—Flour, 75c.@80c. ₿ bbl; Grain, 15c.@17c. ₿ bush.

## NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.


The following list contains the prominent Houses in each line of Business:

**Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Bazaars.**
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 61 John-st.

**Advertising Agents.**
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ........ 119 Nassau-st.

**Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.**
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 63 Beekman-st.

**French Window and Picture Glass.**
J. H. FOILLON & CO. (Importers and dealers,) 69 Murray-st.

**Grate and Fender Makers.**
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 601 Broadway, one door from 16th-st.

**Boat and Oar Bazaar.**
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 200 South-st.

**Lightning Rods.**
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 139 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

**Lithographers.**
GEORGE HAYWARD ........ 120 Water-st.

**Ship-Bread and Crackers.**
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ........ 283 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 76 Fulton-st.

**Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)**
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ........ 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

W. S. MELLOR—Begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that his opening sale of elegant furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, descriptive catalogues of which will be ready on the morning of sale.

Having leased the beautiful and spacious salesrooms NOS. 13 AND 15 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, he will be happy to execute the business favors of his former patrons and the public generally, with promptness.

Gratefully appreciating the liberal patronage extended to him for the past six years, it will be his earnest endeavor to merit its continuance.

Among the stock will be found 20 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in costly brocades, damask and English hair cloth; several superbly carved rosewood centre-tables; costly etageres, with plate-glass doors; rich music cabinets; secretary bookcases; 10 richly decorated enameled chamber suites, plain and marble tops; together with a variety of PLAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.

Also, will be sold, to pay advances, 150 choice oil-paintings; 30 French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, with plain and ornamented frames.

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, THREE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, of good tone and finish.

Goods can be packed on the premises, for shipping, at a reasonable charge. W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

Salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SYLVESTER SHOVER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND PLAIN CABINET FURNITURE, *PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE, PIER AND MAN*TEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—On THURSDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., consisting in part of rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in French brocatel and satin; richly carved rosewood etageres; marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; quartette and fancy tables. French secretaries, bookcases, music cabinets, ladies' work tables, what-nots, book and corner stands, rich pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings; custom-made extension dining tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; carved sideboards, oak and walnut dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, superior rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes; elegant enameled cottage suites, a variety of styles and finish, part of which are very superior; best Spanish hair mattresses, palliasses, rush-seat fancy chairs, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of rich cut-glass, China and silver-plated ware, fine table cutlery, &c. At 1 o'clock, six superior rosewood piano-fortes, also two second-hand do., all of which can be examined any time previous to the sale. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PIANOS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, PARLOR SUITES, COTTAGE FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms at Nos. 59 Beekman-st. and 89 Ann-st., the entire furniture of an establishment up town, by order of the Administrator, including five piano-fortes, three rosewood and two mahogany—two of the rosewood are made by Stodart of this City, one by Lynch, one very fine English do. in mahogany, &c., &c.; also one very fine accordeon, together with thirty full pieces of Brussels carpet, forty feather beds complete, two or three parlor suites in brocatel and velvet, several French-plate mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, French and carved bedsteads, oak, black walnut and mahogany extension tables, marble-top centre and card do., marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany parlor chairs, Voltaire do., arm do., hair mattresses, &c., &c.; also 20 dozen oak, carved, maple and black walnut chairs, all patterns, 50 cottage bedsteads, &c. N. B.—Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be taken away the same day or on Friday morning.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—Auction sale of second hand rosewood piano-forte, household furniture, light covered wagon, &c. THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, will be sold without reserve: One rosewood piano forte, nearly new; one light covered wagon, but little used; and a quantity of second-hand furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, rockers, mirrors, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, and palliasses. Also, to pay advances, five suites solid carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in French satin brocatel, and silk plush—parlor reclining-chairs, sofas, Voltaire, rocking, and side chairs; centre, card, and pier tables; lounges, ottomans, wardrobes, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, French-plate mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, clocks, &c. Also, about 100 gallons imported Cognac brandy—a superior article. Sale without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner of William-st. FRIDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Thomas L. Casey, Executor of Thomas G. Casey:
35 shares Oswego & Syracuse RR. Co., $50 each.
60 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR. Co., $50 each.
25 shares Stonington Railroad, $100 each.
40 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
55 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
25 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
50 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
30 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, FIGURES, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.—THIS MORNING, (Wednesday) at 10½, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, rosewood parlor suits covered satin brocatel, enameled chamber suite, marble tops, with every other kind of furniture for entire dwellings, including choice oil-paintings, mattresses, mirrors, ornaments, &c. Boxing matting, &c., at small charge. Storage Free. Half hour previous, clear.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—STOCK OF HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, TOOLS and CUTLERY, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, July 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 313 Bowery, by order of Assignee, the entire stock of Hardware, Tools, Plated Ware, House-furnishing Articles, &c., contained in the above store. Also, 60 patent six-barrel Revolvers; 12 cases "H. Collins" Axes. For full particulars, see catalogues, now ready. Terms, 30 days.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL on THURSDAY MORNING, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, French ormolu clocks, vases, &c.; also, China, glass and crockery ware; also, a lot of ribbons, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID STOCK OF GROCERIES—WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, by BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 83 Cedar-st., sugars, flour, teas, soap, raisins, maccaroni, spices, &c.; 75,000 prime cigars; brandy, claret and port in cases. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS—at auction on THURSDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 2 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

## FINE ARTS.

PORTRAITS OF ALL THE CANDIDATES for President and Vice President, elegantly engraved on steel, (proof impressions, suitable for framing,) comprising BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, FREMONT, DAYTON, FILLMORE and DONELSON, for sale at the office of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet." Price, 25 cts. each; in handsome gilt frames, $1 each. The trade supplied. D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT.—Drawn by CHEENY, from a photograph by ROOT, which is in all respects the best *portrait of the Republican Candidate* yet issued. Size, 24x30 inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE.—No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready [illegible]

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK. These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS. Chickering's, Gilbert's, Nunns & Clark's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

PIANOS. WILLIAM MILLER'S MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES, With or without the Æolian. Manufactory and Wareroom, Nos. 186 and 188 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

The manufacturer now being enabled to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, though of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract,) has heretofore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another title, would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his wareroom as above. Also, would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against buying Pianos bearing the name of a "well-known dealer," on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter bear no other than his own name. For power, richness, and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality rendering the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known to rank among the first and most celebrated makes of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address postpaid.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED, UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

SUPERIOR GUITARS.—Manufactured by the undersigned, from Spanish models, and warranted to stand in any climate, sent by express, carefully packed, at the following prices: No. 1, made of mahogany, in excellent wood case, with extra strings, $15. No. 2, made of rosewood, with case and extra strings, $18. No. 3, rosewood, with case and strings, $22. No. 4, rosewood, with case and strings, $25. No. 5, rosewood, very handsome, with case and strings, $35. No. 6, rosewood, very elegant, with case and strings, $50.

JUST PUBLISHED: All of the songs from "Il Trovatore," and all of the latest ballads arranged for the Guitar, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of from 10 to 25 cts. for each piece. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH. We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Prices low.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room. 7 feet front, by 3 feet 9 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 33 6th-av., N. Y.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., *respectfully invite attention* to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial *improvement ever introduced into this instrument.*

MELODEON.—A 6-octave piano-forte style Melodeon, Carhart & Needham makers, costing $160 cash, will be sold at a very great reduction, the owner having no further use for it. Call or address A. WESER, No. 113 West Broadway.

BANJO.—Banjo taught by FRANK SPEED, No. 166 Franklin-st. I have a new and easy method of teaching the banjo, by which pupils learn with great facility. Repairing and materials at a great reduction. Banjos $1 to $75. FRANK SPEED, No. 166 Franklin-st.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $160; 3 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 461 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—Of superior tone made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Wareroom 385 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 29th-st. and 9th-av.

## INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON, & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations." —*Courier.*

1856.—WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—STUDENTS at PAINE'S ACADEMIES, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps to an easy, flowing, elegant and expeditious hand-writing, and taught Book-keeping as used in the best houses. "As a teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping Col. Paine stands unrivaled."—*Morning Journal, Brooklyn.*

1857.—BOOK-KEEPING, $10.—WRITING, $5.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, is forming day and evening classes at $5 and $10. Students may secure seats this day and be qualified to keep books by Sept. 1. Three vacant seats. N. B.—All stiffness and trembling will be removed from every hand.

THE MISSES ROHR.—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 26th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 96 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.

$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rapeseed oil, $12 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $39 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and silvic oil lamps without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand-lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 60 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO, COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery it is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 146 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil by H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 165 Washington-st.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode; they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact, that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information apply to N. AUBIN, No. 385 Broadway, New-York, or R. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued through J. W. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by [illegible]

## FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—[illegible] the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co. JAMES G. GRAHAM.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large, substantial and well built brick house, No. 31 Warren-st., in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Depôt, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of NATHAN CHAMBERLIN, Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 65 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., opposite Hamilton-square, with modern improvements; it commands a fine view of the City, and extended view of the surrounding country, is near the Central Park. Apply corner of 73d-st. and 3d-av., to J. CALLAGHAN. Also, lots for sale or exchange for City property, in 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bed rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—Four very desirable three-story brick houses on Lexington av., including a corner. The houses are 20 feet front, have modern improvements, and well rented to May next. Will be sold at a bargain. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On 36th-st., in a central location, a superior 4-story brown-stone house, new and well built, will be sold at a moderate price. The house has every modern improvement, and well arranged. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two very superior three-story brick houses, well located in vicinity of Lexington-av. and 26th-st., lots nearly 24 feet front, houses in fine order. Also two on 26th-st. near Madison-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 3 lots of ground. House has 11 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon avs.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Yorkville, near Hurl Gate. A pleasant residence. The house has all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire at No. 22 Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th. I. M. THORP.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, connected with the mainland by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 50 feet front and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above library, drawing rooms, bedrooms, &c., 20 rooms in all, beside bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and expensive outbuildings on the premises, such as barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach in full bearing. It is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, with which place there is communication several times a day, by steamboat and railroad. If required, the furniture and stock will be sold with the place, and possession will be given immediately. Apply to G. FURMAN, Jr., No. 27 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 35 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Or exchange for City property, consisting of 97 acres, with elegant and commodious buildings, besides good farm house and ample out buildings, situated on high ground in the village of Jamaica, within 45 minutes' ride by railroad. Apply, for full particulars, to C. K. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:
200,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
25,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.
Also, 100,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 25,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.
And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.
Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.
Apply to STOW & JAMISON, Western Land and Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 4 story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The homestead formerly the residence of SAMUEL BOWNE, with about 5 acres of land, beautifully situated, enjoying a commanding view of Davenport's Neck and the Sound as far as the eye can reach, fronting on three avenues; fruit and forest trees; a good, new barn, 40x30 feet, which can be made into a dwelling-house also stable and carriage-house, &c. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLIAM BRYSON, on the premises, or R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 22 miles from the City, between Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, in a fine state of cultivation, containing 84 acres, delightfully situated on an elevation overlooking the Sound, as also the Palisades. This farm is suitably divided into plow, pasture, meadow, orchard and wood lands. Possession to suit the purchaser, and all the crops if required. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHERS, No. 111 East 18th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 78 miles; containing 275 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE.—A large store, and dwelling attached, the best location for business in the town, with one acre of land, fronting 415 feet on main road, 15 miles from N. Y., near three railroad stations and landing, with or without stock; fruit of variety, in bearing; two barns, hay and coal scales, which pay for weighing say $75 yearly; schools and churches within 200 yards; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. H. BIRD, No. 216 Front-st.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT.—At Palenville, Greene Co., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill—51 acres, with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms—has been a tavern stand and boarding-house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house, good gunning and trout-fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $3,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A piece of about 24 acres, 5 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 20 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN A. THAYER, Newburg.

## FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Or will be exchanged for first class City property, [illegible] Rye, York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. L. HALL, No. 11 [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible] of ground, beautifully improved, with every convenience [illegible] is not surpassed. Distant 12 miles by the Harlem or New-Haven Railroads. J. COLEMAN HART, Architect, No. 127 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant Country Seat and Farm, 14 miles from New-York; house large and good, grounds beautiful, views fine, fruit abundant. Must be sold. Apply to W. P. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved City property, an excellent Farm of 50 acres, with good house, &c., four miles from Plainfield, one mile from depôt. Apply to D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 109 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—In Rahway, N. J., a [illegible] and convenient house, and garden, well stocked with fruit trees, currants, &c., &c., within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depôt. Trains running hourly to and from New-York; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN H. MORA, No. 108 Fulton-st., or of Mr. JOHN JACKSON, on the premises.

## TO LET.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—(or for sale) at Hastings on the Hudson River, 21 miles, beautifully situated in a shady grove—will be furnished and let for the Summer months if desired. Apply to MR. C. W. THOMAS, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 35 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. [illegible], No. 121 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—No. 129 Adams-st., corner of High-st., Brooklyn, house brick, 3-story, basement and cellar; walls painted and grained throughout, mahogany doors in first story, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., all in the most perfect order; the whole or part of the furniture, which is quite new and in excellent order, will be sold at a sacrifice; possession immediately; rent $650. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON ATLANTIC STREET.—For a number of years, a three story attic and basement brick house, with under-cellar, substantially built, and in perfect order. The location is very desirable for a hotel, seminary or public institution. For particulars, address Box 3,389 City Post-Office.

TO LET.—The second and third stories of the large and commodious building No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, well calculated for a cabinet wareroom, &c. The whole building can be had if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 38 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

TO LET.—The three upper lofts of building No. 95 Crosby-st., below Prince-st.; size of building 25 by 75 feet; well lighted on all sides—one of the best situations for a manufactory in the City. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 38 Bowery corner Canal-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A newly built first class house, stone front, containing all modern improvements, in 19th-st., near 5th-av. Furniture elegant and quite new. To be let for one year to a quiet private family, during the owner's absence in Europe.—Address, Post-Office, box No. 1,155, stating name, reference, and size of family.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 469 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A light and airy room, in a new building [illegible]. Apply to J. O. HULL & SON, [illegible]

## STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, [illegible], Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. [illegible]

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain [illegible], and COLUMBIA, Captain [illegible], will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places: Hudson, Claverack, Mellenville, Ghent, Chatham 4 Corners, East Chatham, Canaan, Lebanon Springs, [illegible], State Line, West Stockbridge, Richmond, Shaker Village, [illegible]

The above boat leaves Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 6 A. M. and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, [illegible], will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River: [illegible]

ELIAS HAIGHTS Squan Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The [illegible] steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, [illegible], will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows: [illegible]

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. [illegible], will leave as follows, Sundays included: [illegible] Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. [illegible], Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. [illegible], will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE.—Fare $1—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., No. [illegible] West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, [illegible]—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNING [illegible], and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 24, at [illegible] o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer [illegible] leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

## STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 134 and 136 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account-books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, [illegible]

## WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE, NO. 28 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

## FINANCIAL.

**NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.**
SHARLEY & BARTLETT, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

We give special attention to the Negotiation of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect notes payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq.; Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

**COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.**
[illegible] Drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances [illegible] the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KIERNAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 24 Wall-st.
Reference—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,** No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CIRCULAR CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY**—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents ($714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it [illegible] then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1856 to the year 1864, with one loan in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to proceed to funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall, eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its early application to the extinguishment of the debt, as by supplying means to be used [illegible] for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as the other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue, the interest accounts to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserve the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued. Such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 11th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.**—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the following cities:
Alexandria, Coblentz, London, Pisa, Algiers, Cologne, Leghorn, Prague, Amsterdam, Constantinople, Lucerne, Riga, Antwerp, Copenhagen, Lyons, Rome, Athens, Dresden, Madrid, Rotterdam, Aix-la-Chapelle, Florence, Malta, Seville, Frankfort, Marseilles, Siena, Baden Baden, Geneva, Milan, Smyrna, Basle, Genoa, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Gibraltar, Stockholm, Trieste, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Zurich, Cadiz, Carlsruhe, Cairo, Lisbon, Leipsic, Lausanne, Naples, Nice, Pau, Palermo, The Hague, Hamburg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, [illegible]
Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

**GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO.,** HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS.—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds (on commission) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.
Hartford collections realized for on day of payment at low rates.
D. F. ROBINSON, CALVIN DAY, GEORGE P. BISSELL.
Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York; BLAKE, HOWE & Co., Boston.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., July 16, 1856.
**DIVIDEND.**—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 21st instant during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1856.
**THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED,** and is now prepared to sell [illegible] HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, which bear interest at seven per cent. per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi-annually, and are due on the 15th of January, 1860, at the office of the Company in New-York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of Stock, which are now represented by Optional Rights, which will expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, and the installments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, JULY 10, 1856.
**THE TRUSTEES** have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:
On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.
All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.
**NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.**—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. [illegible], Treasurer.

**NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.**—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good terms. First class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

**NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The interest warrants due on the Second Mortgage Bonds, payable 15th January last, and this 15th July; also, the interest Warrants on the First Mortgage Bonds, due 15th of March last, together with the interest on Third Mortgage Bonds, due this 15th July, will be paid on presentation at the banking house of GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON, in this City, and at the Elm City Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
S. F. WARD, Treasurer.

**PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.
M. O. HALSTED, SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

**TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES,** now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $2,400,000,) will be paid at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

## FINANCIAL.

**OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES**—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the rush that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no taxes after 3 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY, Penn., June 28, 1856.
**NOTICE.**—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (Convertible,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.**—Coupons for Interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on or before the above date.
J. M. CATLIN, President.

**GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.**—The transfer books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed at 3 P. M. the 24th July, and reopened at 10 on the 1st August next. By order of
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT**—FOR TRAVELING—available in all parts of the world, furnished on application, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.

**$100,000.**—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1856.
**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND**—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

**ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.**—DIVIDEND No. 4.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 18, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1852, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, DAVID LEAVITT, JOSIAH McROBARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
CANAL OFFICE, June 18, 1856.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 96 Warren-st.
**DIVIDEND.**—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, H. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY**—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN BANK.**—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856.
**A DIVIDEND**—Of four per cent. from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.
EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Barclay-st., corner College place, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1856.
**DIVIDEND.**—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856.
**THE DIRECTORS**—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 18th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**—That an installment of 3½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment to be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.
**THE DIRECTORS** Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Aug. 2.
STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.
**A DIVIDEND**—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

**PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK**—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 257 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y. 6th June, 1856.
**DIVIDEND.**—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES L. LOTT, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES S. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

**BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

**DIVIDEND.**—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 25 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

**CONTINENTAL BANK.**—NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
[illegible], Cashier.

**MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.**—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

## BANK NOTICES.

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS**—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum; payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.
All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1856.

**SAVINGS BANK.**—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

**SAVINGS BANK.**—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
F. W. [illegible], CHAS. [illegible], Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

**BANK DEPARTMENT.**—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. SELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauqua County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent. mh12,'56-lawlyW

**BANK DEPARTMENT.**—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. BAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

**BANK DEPARTMENT.**—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n18,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

**BANK DEPARTMENT.**—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.
jy11'55-lawlyW

**BANK DEPARTMENT.**—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy18,'54-lawlyW

**BANK DEPARTMENT.**—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 14, 1856.—THE BANK OF TIOGA has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 12, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

## INSURANCE.

**SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.**—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JOSEPH WALKER, | WILLIAM F. MOTT, |
| JOHN HALSEY, | EDWARD WOOD, |
| ROBT. L. CASE, | WM. DENNISTOUN, |
| WM. H. BUSSEY, | EDMUND W. CORLIES, |
| EDWARD WILLETS, | CHAS. E. PARKER, |
| JOHN D. WARREN, | CHAS. ELY, |
| WM. M. ABBATT, | WM. BIRDSALL, Jr., |
| EDWD. MERRITT, | SMITH LAWRENCE, |
| HENRY BARROW, | JOSEPH LAWRENCE, |
| EDWD. HAIGHT, | B. M. WHITLOCK, |
| JAMES G. GARNER, | SAMUEL C. PAXSON, |
| RICHARD P. BRUFF, | D. CROMWELL, |
| S. T. VALENTINE, | E. J. DONNELL, |
| JOHN E. WILLIS, | GEORGE H. BEYER, |
| ROBT. L. MURRAY, | DAVID R. KEELER, |
| WM. ALLEN BUTLER, | EDWARD CROMWELL, |
| L. S. WYMAN, | MATTHEW MITCHELL, |
| JOHN ALLEN, | GEORGE R. GRINNELL. |

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

**HORSE SHOE NAILS.**—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.
The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

**WIRE ROPE.**—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c. for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

**HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON.**—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
[illegible]

[illegible] the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

**ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.**—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

**AN UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE**—FOR SALE CHEAP—Three-horse power, with boiler complete; also one of Fay's Tenanting Machines. Inquire at No. 66 Beekman-st.

**PERSONS**—Wishing to dispose of a STEAM ENGINE, three or four horse power, can hear of a customer by applying at the Iron Railing shop, No. 30 West [illegible]-st.
WM. DIMOND.

**SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AXES, SHOVELS AND SPADES**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON**—Very soft, fine, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## PRINTING.

**PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,** NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. NEW-YORK. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

**LINEN PLAYING CARDS.**—Southern and Western dealers and shopkeepers will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

## REMOVAL.

**REMOVAL.**—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, have since May 1 removed their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

## RAILROADS.

**SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.**
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 1:30 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**
FARE TO ALBANY $1 50.
EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE.
Without change of cars or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.
The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!**
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

**GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.**
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

**FLUSHING RAILROAD**—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Eleven trips each way daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 33d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of the City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 35 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 34th-st. ferry.
PIC-NIC GROVE—Near the Flushing Depot, fitted up expressly for excursionists over this road, may be used gratis.

**COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.**—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 367 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND,** BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 5 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M. 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M.; for Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 3:35 P. M., and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 3 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17) and $18 50 and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

**NEW ISLAND ROUTE**—TO PROVIDENCE NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.**—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.
H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

**FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA**—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, (1,600 tons burden,) E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3[illegible], foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 9, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

**FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.**—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early next morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, quickest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

## COAL.

**LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.**—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 250 miles, and at a freight of about $1 60 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 13 miles, and at a *freight of about 15 cents per ton. The same relative* advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Nos. 110 Broadway, New-York, 81 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 35 State-st., Boston.

**COAL—$3,000.**—The advertiser wishes to form a copartnership with a person already established in the coal business, where the above amount with the services of a partner could be profitably employed. Satisfactory references will be given as to responsibility of character and ability. Address COAL, office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had, which will be confidential.

**COAL.**—I am now delivering the best quality of peach orchard, red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at $6 25 per ton. Also, the best white-ash, range or furnace at $5 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit coal. Persons about laying in their Winter supply will find it to their advantage to call at my yard corner 18th-st. and 9th-av., before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN MACDONALD.

**COAL, COAL.**—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.
WM. E. PEARSON, No. 409 Washington-st.

**EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS**—Constantly of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market [illegible] from animals selected.

## FOR EUROPE.

**THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.**—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built, by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, April 26......1856 | Wednesday, May 14......1856 |
| Saturday, May 10......1856 | Wednesday, May 28......1856 |
| Saturday, May 24......1856 | Wednesday, June 11......1856 |
| Saturday, June 7......1856 | Wednesday, June 25......1856 |
| Saturday, June 21......1856 | Wednesday, July 9......1856 |
| Saturday, July 5......1856 | Wednesday, July 23......1856 |
| Saturday, July 19......1856 | Wednesday, Aug. 6......1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 2......1856 | Wednesday, Aug. 20......1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 16......1856 | Wednesday, Sept. 3......1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 30......1856 | Wednesday, Sept. 17......1856 |
| Saturday, Sept. 13......1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 1......1856 |
| Saturday, Sept. 27......1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 15......1856 |
| Saturday, Oct. 11......1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 29......1856 |
| Saturday, Oct. 25......1856 | Wednesday, Nov. 12......1856 |
| Saturday, Nov. 8......1856 | Wednesday, Nov. 26......1856 |
| Saturday, Nov. 22......1856 | Wednesday, Dec. 10......1856 |
| Saturday, Dec. 6......1856 | Wednesday, Dec. 24......1856 |
| Saturday, Dec. 20......1856 | |

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston......Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston...Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—The United States mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:
First Cabin............$120 | Second Cabin............$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 82 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the Fulton, and sail August 23.

**STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.**
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
GLASGOW....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH..Saturday, 13th Sept., at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

**FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.**—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
ETNA, Capt. Miller. [illegible]
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.
Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.**—The AFRICA, NEIL SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City with passengers and baggage for the AFRICA, at 9½ and 10½ A. M. precisely.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.
The PERSIA will succeed the AFRICA and sail on the 6th August.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**—Steamship ALPS, R. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 9th of August. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## MEDICAL.

**ROMAN EYE BALSAM**
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.
This balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.

**NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR**—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebas have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of *DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.* Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.
Attendance and Consultation from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

**JUSTICE TO THE EMPIRE SPRING, SARATOGA.**
TO SOUTHERN DRINKERS OF SARATOGA WATER.
The steady increase of popularity of the Empire Water during *the last few years*, the
CERTIFICATES OF PHYSICIANS,
which prove it
SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS
in very many essential particulars, possessing all the virtues of the *Congress, without the irritating properties* which, in that water, often create a cough in the drinking by invalids. The Empire water having in it a fine proportion of IODINE, which makes it useful in many phases of
SCROFULOUS DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, &c.,
and invaluable in the awakening to action of the torpid Liver, guarding effectually against
CONSUMPTION,
for which previously, Saratoga Waters have been mainly held as inefficient, have produced a strong impression in the public mind that the EMPIRE is destined very soon to be the
MOST CELEBRATED OF THE SARATOGA WATERS.
THE EMPIRE WATER
may be found at the principal Drug Stores, Hotels, and of G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, or at their Southern Depôt, No. 66 Barclay-st., New-York.

**$500 REWARD.**—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHOEA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhoea to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, *under forfeit of* $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st. corner of William.

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.**—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the [illegible] never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition, as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

## MEDICAL.

**THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.**—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
[illegible] ORVIS & CO., [illegible]; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; [illegible] WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON & ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

**DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.**—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become duly known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man grows on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 2 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

**DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE,** 59th edition, 400 pages, 100 [illegible]. Among its contents are the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and [illegible]; nervous debility, local and general, from excesses and indiscretions in youth. The author's successful Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, [illegible] and Constitutional Eruptions. [illegible] Nicholas Hotel. [illegible] His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. [illegible] commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Scalpel, Democrat, Day Book* [illegible]

**PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.**—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than [illegible] cases, without an instance of failure. [illegible] WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning till 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and office, No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
V. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

**PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.**—DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, [illegible]
N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

**$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.**—DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies fail. [illegible] in the blood, $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

**SURE CURE.**—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all others for the cure of certain diseases, without [illegible]. DR. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 21 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—County of Kings.—BARNETT JOHNSON, JEROMUS J. JOHNSON, and NICHOLAS WYCKOFF, Executors of the last will and testament of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, deceased, against JOHN VALLOT, and CATHARINE, his wife, ALEXANDER VALOT and JOHN MARIA SCHMITT.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, ALEXANDER VALOT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer, to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, April 28, 1856.
GEORGE G. HASTINGS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint herein was duly filed, as above, the 11th day of June, 1856. je18-law6wW

**SUPREME COURT.**—Suffolk County.—DAVID SMITH and MARY SMITH his wife, against JOSEPH CUFFEE and HANNAH JANE CUFFEE his wife, Paul Cuffee, [illegible] Cuffee, Vincent Cuffee and [illegible].—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1856.
MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy23-law6wW

**SUPREME COURT.**—City and County of New-York.—FRANCES [illegible], against CHARLES [illegible].—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To CHARLES [illegible], the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the [illegible] day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 332 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 31st May, 1856.
W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je11-law6wW No. 332 Broadway, New-York.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** [illegible] MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ELLIOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, [illegible], No. 18 South 7th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated [illegible] 7, 1856.
MARY ELLIOTT, HERVEY G. LAW, THOMAS GIBBONS, Administrators.
my14-law6mW

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible], No. 224 Delancey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1856.
MARY YOUNG, [illegible].
ap11-law6mW

## COPARTNERSHIP.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of [illegible] have made a general assignment [illegible] to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. [illegible] No. 45 [illegible]

**ENGRAVING AND PRINTING** [illegible]—WEDDING, at home and visiting cards, [illegible] Business cards, bill-heads, circulars, &c. [illegible] JELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

New-York Daily Times.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met yesterday at the Penitentiary. The usual requisitions were read and passed without more than occasional and unimportant comment.

The following is the official weekly statement:

Number remaining week ending July 19, as [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Bellevue Hospital | 567 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 603 |
| Almshouse | 1,133 |
| Penitentiary | [illegible] |
| Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary | [illegible] |
| Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse | [illegible] |
| Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse | 13 |
| Workhouse | [illegible] |
| Small-Pox Hospital | 16 |
| Randall's Island | 676 |
| Randall's Island Hospital | 190 |
| City Prison | 331 |
| Second and Third District Prisons | 17 |
| Colored Home | 267 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 189 |
| Children at Nurse | 225 |
| Total | 5,775 |
| Decrease | 13 |
| Number remaining July 5 | 5,711 |
| Admitted | 2,506 |
| Total | 8,217 |
| Died | 33 |
| Discharged | 2,148 |
| Sent to Penitentiary | 270 |
| Sent to State Prison | 15—2,461 |
| Total | 5,756 |

A bill was presented, being the Sheriff's account for transporting convicts. It related to the removal of "one convict six miles, at 25 cents per mile, and one day's maintenance," $2.50. At foot is a form of certificate for the signature of the Warden that such prisoner has been received; but such certificate remained blank, and after discussion, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on City Prisons to report thereupon.

Several reports of Committees were presented, having relation to matters of no public interest.

Governor OLIVER, with whom was associated Governor TIEMANN, presented a report and resolution in reference to boarding physicians, thus:

"*Resolved*, That the compensation allowed for boarding physicians practicing under this Board be at the rate of $183 per annum."

Governor GUNTHER presented a minority report, to the effect "that twenty dollars per month be allowed for the boarding of the assistant physicians, until the Board shall consider a less sum sufficient to board them in a respectable manner."

Governor OLIVER said these gentlemen were acquiring the experience that would fit them for private practice, and in view of the great advantages they were enjoying, he thought they ought to pay for their own champagne. He did not think the citizens would bear out such expenditure.

Governor TIEMANN said the $183 was not all. The house, its furniture, coal, and lights were provided.

The minority report was sustained by two and opposed by four Governors.

On the question of the adoption of the majority report, the President spoke at some length. Afterwards, Governor TOWNSEND observed that this was not a medical school. Dr. Sanger, who was present, being questioned, said that in some European hospitals some of the assistants had to pay for permission to be there; others were paid for their services.

Governor TIEMANN said, it had been contended this was not a school—that the assistants were required to be, as were, all of them, graduates, and yet Dr. Francis and other high authorities had praised these institutions as forming a *great school* for those who come for what they may learn.

It was moved that the report be referred back to the Committee, to ascertain what is the rule in other cities and in similar institutions. Agreed to.

Governor BELL then submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Governor OLIVER:

Whereas, in the opinion of the Board, the practice of giving entertainments at the various institutions, on occasions other than the meetings of the Board for regular business, is inconsistent with the proper appropriation of moneys collected for charitable use; therefore

*Resolved*, That hereafter no entertainment for others than those engaged in the administration of the affairs of the Department, be paid for by the Department.

Governor OLIVER spoke strongly in favor of this resolution, as also did Governor BELL. The latter declared he had no wish to direct his resolution personally at Governor OLIVER. Governor OLIVER said, there was no person he had brought to the island who had not gone away with the idea that every expenditure was economically conducted. However, it was a paltry, small business, and the man who would offer such a resolution would be nailed. Nevertheless he would vote for it; it was certainly well to cut off, as was already done, the wine, brandy, cigars, and such things. Governor GUNTHER said, the resolution was narrow-minded; it was a dig at friend OLIVER and himself, as the last elected, and those who were going out of office were anxious indirectly to censure or control their successors. He would vote against the resolution. Governor OLIVER hoped the reporters and the papers would note who had brought up this resolution that the tax-payers and friends of the Board and Common Council, as visitors, were to receive not the slightest hospitality.

Governor TIEMANN asked if a Governor came up on business on Sunday, and brought with him two or three friends, was he or was he not at liberty to require the City to give them a hospitable dinner? Certainly the subject was surrounded by difficulties.

The President said no Governor would abuse the privilege of entertaining his personal friends. For his part, he did not think twenty or thirty persons had any right to ask him, as an individual Governor, to take them to the island and entertain them. There ought to be some fixed rule. There ought to be no personal feeling in the matter.

Governor OLIVER reiterated—There had been some whispering among the Governors.

Governor TOWNSEND indignantly asked the meaning of such insinuations, and repelled the charge of underhandedness.

Governor GUNTHER said, this small resolution was an attempt to monopolize. For himself, he never came on Sundays, and never came with troops of friends. He should support the resolution truly, but it would be ironically—those who were going out, and who had had, profuse enough, were attempting to coerce their successors. The people were too liberal to sustain such forms of economy; he wished to economize, but he did not approve of roast beef for the Governors and none for those who paid for it.

Ultimately the resolution was laid on the table.

Nothing else came up of any special importance. Adjourned.

## Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Health Commissioners met yesterday at the Mayor's Office. A number of cases were acted on. The following were reported:

Brig *Bredalo*, from Havana, arrived on the 20th, and having been ventilated, is allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *William Henry*, from Cadena, arrived yesterday. Detained at Quarantine for examination—to be allowed to come to the City at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Adele*, from Trinidad, arrived Monday—is to lay over till to-day for further examination.

## The Fire in Forty-fifth-street—Nearly $100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

The fire that broke out, about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, in Forty-fifth-street, was the largest ever known in the Nineteenth Ward. The loss by it is estimated at nearly $100,000. It commenced in the beer brewery of ADAM MILLER, on Forty-fifth-street, between the First and Second avenues, and is supposed to have originated from the bursting of a keg, which was undergoing the process of tarring. The tar by some means caught fire while the workmen were pouring it into the keg, and the flames instantly communicated with the building, from which they spread to the following adjoining houses:

The Turtle Bay Brewery, owned and occupied by Mr. FRANCIS RUPPERT; the brewery of Mr. CHARLES OLDEMEYER; and the dwelling-houses of AMBROSE BREWER, WILLIAM HAVER, LEONARD HOVER, GEORGE DOMMERICH, VALENTINE BRENER, and Mr. WANNEMACHER.

These buildings were entirely consumed, notwithstanding the prompt and energetic efforts of the firemen. The heat made their labor very severe, and, owing to the long absence of rain, the flames spread with great rapidity.

The losses occasioned by the fire will not vary much from the following statement:

Francis Ruppert, loss $50,000; insured for $8,000.

Adam Miller, loss $10,000; no insurance.

Charles Oldemeyer, loss $10,000; no insurance.

Ambrose Brewer, loss two frame houses, $16,000; insurance [illegible].

William Haver, loss, a two-story frame house, $2,000; insurance $[illegible] at No. [illegible] Wall-street.

Leonard Hover, loss, a two-story frame house, $2,000; insured at No. [illegible] Wall-street for $[illegible].

George Dommerich, loss, two-story frame house, $2,000; no insurance.

Valentine Brener, loss a three-story frame house, $3,000; insured in the Broadway Insurance Co. for $1,000.

Mr. Wannemacher—loss, a three-story frame house, $[illegible]. Mr. W. is absent in the country, and nothing is known as to his insurance.

The officers of the Ward arrested several men for stealing property while the fire was in progress. They were committed yesterday morning, at the Fourth District Court, by Justice BOGART, for examination. Their names are Armstrong, Robert and John Connor, Riley, and Gallagher.

The Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union held their weekly meeting last night, at the Stuyvesant Institute,—F. S. MARTIN in the Chair. Mr. ANDERSON, Dr. NOYES and Mr. GREELEY made addresses. Mr. GREELEY directed his observations particularly in reference to personal attacks on public men for political purposes; such attack [illegible]

always result in favor of those they are directed against. Several songs were sung, and the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday, three cheers being first given for FREMONT and DAYTON.

## Phenomena of the Heated Term.

The heated term, embracing the great heat of Thursday and Friday of last week, the maximum temperatures of which were 98° on Thursday and 99° on Friday, embraced within it singular phenomena.

Between 11 A. M. and 12 M., of Tuesday, 15th, the inhabitants of Leicester Centre were startled by an explosion in the air like the report of cannon, and so severe that the concussion was sensibly felt.

At Richmond, Virginia, a little before 7 P. M. of Wednesday, the 16th, the shock of an earthquake was felt.

On Thursday, 17th, about 7 P. M., a beautiful meteor was seen from Charleston, S. C., expanding into a ball of fire of beautifully variegated colors, leaving a smoky dewy atmosphere in its path.

On Saturday, after the heat abated, a swift and very thirsty wind prevailed from southwest, west and northwest. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

## The Naked Bathing Nuisance.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

In your paper of this morning I see an article about public bathing in broad day. I have long been wishing that some one would call attention to the matter. In the Eleventh Ward the Police rarely interfere with the boys for breaking this ordinance. At many of the wharves in this Ward there are vessels where the officers have their wives living on board with them, and, of course, they have more or less occasion to be on the deck of their vessels, or on the dock. They have a perfect right to be there; and, if the Police Captain of this Ward paid more attention to his out-door work, would not be obliged to see large numbers of boys in a state of nudity. On Sundays the Police are particularly inattentive to their duty. A visit to the piers at the foot of Fifth, Seventh and Eighth streets will satisfy any one of the truth of the above. D. D. M. S.

## The Mayoralty.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 20, 1856.

*Stephen H. Branch, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—The citizens of New-York have elected several Mayors for the purpose of turning out GEORGE W. MATSELL. Although these Mayors pledged themselves, before their election, to turn him out, yet they have retained him in office ever since the Police Department was established, about twelve years since. Most of these Mayors Mr. MATSELL has controlled, and to some of them he has been a perfect dictator. Now, Sir, I desire you to inform me in a letter (which I intend to publish,) what will be your course towards Mr. MATSELL in case you are elected Mayor in the coming Autumn, and what are your views respecting a reformation of the Police Department, which, as at present conducted, is a great curse to our City. Having tried you, and not found you wanting, and being determined to support no person for Mayor hereafter, unless he has my highest confidence, like yourself, I have taken this early method to elicit your views on this important subject. Respectfully, JOHN H. BRIGGS, Alderman Thirteenth Ward.

The following is Mr. BRANCH's explicit reply:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1856.

*Alderman John H. Briggs:*

DEAR SIR: If elected Mayor, I shall, as Police Commissioner, do my utmost to remove Mr. MATSELL, on the ground that he is a subject of Queen VICTORIA. He officially declared to the Board of Aldermen that he was a native of the United States, which I have proved to be a falsehood, by the Brandon records, and through the purest living testimony of both hemispheres. And I will prove, on the very day of my inauguration, that his father was never naturalized. His Marine Court naturalization records are a twelfth hour fraud, as I have already proved, and will re-prove at his new trial, if I am elected Mayor, when I will give him a kick potent enough to send him all the way back to Brandon, England, his native country. I am an American, and, so help me God, no British alien shall rule me, if I have the power to prevent it. Kindly thanking you for your flattering testimonial of me, I remain, sincerely, your friend. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

## That Flag.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your editorial notice of the large FREMONT and DAYTON Banner recently put up in Broadway, you erroneously state that it was replaced at Academy Hall.

It was donated upon its restitution to the Republican General Committee by them to the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union, who have had it suspended from their Head-Quarters, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

Mr. CHARLES MILLER, attached to the Department of Streets and Lamps and a widely known citizen, died suddenly on Monday, at his residence, No. 1,095 Broadway. His age was 36 years. He leaves behind a wife and one child.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 8, 1856.

J. C. MORRIS—*Dear Sir:* Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape LILLIE's Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State-street and destroyed $60,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours, B. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co.'s Depôt, No. 305 Pearl-st. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thin Summer Suits | $2 50 |
| Black Alpaca Suits | 5 00 |
| Check Marseilles Suits | 5 00 |
| Linen Raglans | 1 50 |
| Marseilles Vests | 75 |
| Fine white Duck Coats | 2 50 |
| Black Alpaca Coats | 2 00 |
| Zephyr Cassimere Suits | 8 00 |
| White Marseilles Vests | 1 50 |

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. B. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. B. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Of Photographs,
Ambrotypes,
and Daguerreotypes,
No. 359 Broadway,
over Thompson's
Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The axe is not more necessary in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine, which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowels, which paralyze industry in unhealthy regions. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good pedlars and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE, Sole proprietor, No. 10 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures, several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 378 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning. NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

Where to buy your Shirts, or have them made to measure 25 per cent. less than the prices usually charged for such goods, also, zephyr Merino under-garments, just the thing for health and comfort during the heated term, at McLAUGHLIN's, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

# LONG ISLAND.

## Republicanism in Brooklyn.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the First and Third Wards, Brooklyn, was held last evening in Museum Hall, at the corner of Orange and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. There was a respectable attendance of persons interested in the cause, mostly old Whigs and old-line Democrats, some of whose names will be recognized in the list of officers elected, as being in former times leaders in those old, but now almost defunct parties.

The Committee, appointed at a former meeting, to select candidates for the various offices, reported the following names, which were received and adopted unanimously:

*For President*—S. M. PARSONS.

*For Vice Presidents*—First Ward—Luther Ames, Hobart Ford. Third Ward—A. P. Stanton, Dr. Griffin.

*Secretary*—George H. Bates.

*Assistant Secretary*—Joseph Woodbridge.

*Corresponding Secretary*—Charles Whittlesey.

*Executive Committee*—First Ward—James Humphrey, James Freeland, William Barton, Alonzo H. Gale, O. C. Gardiner, Judge C. H. Bramhall. Third Ward—A. Fitzgerald, R. D. Benedict, Jesse C. Smith, Robin Sanford, Joseph Ridley, Luther B. Wyman.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported a Constitution and By-Laws, which were accepted and adopted. Another Committee appointed to secure a place of meeting reported in favor of securing Museum Hall, and were authorised by the meeting to rent the room proposed until the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency.

Addresses upon topics suitable to the occasion were made by the President, S. M. PARSONS, Judge BRAMHALL, J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Mr. COUCH, Col. CHARLES J. JACK and others. After the speaking quite a number signed the Constitution and By-Laws, and with three cheers for the Republican nominees and three more for the "First and Third Ward Republican Association," the meeting adjourned for one week.

## Brooklyn Taxes.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of the City of Brooklyn, to fix the amount of taxes to be levied for general and special purposes, to meet the expenses of the City for the year 1857, concluded their labors on Monday night last. The principal appropriations made we have before published, and now give some additional items of interest.

TRUANT CHILDREN.—Under the act passed in 1853, giving incorporated towns authority to levy a tax for the purpose of providing for the care of children who have no friends to care for them, or whose parents neglect to do so, an appropriation of $10,000 was made. Mayor HALL and a few others have endeavored from the first to carry this law into effect, but have heretofore failed. The amount appropriated is small, but it is considered sufficient to make a commencement, particularly as a building belonging to the county—the old Lunatic Asylum—is unoccupied, and can be obtained at a little or no expense for the purpose of making a beginning.

TELEGRAPH.—An appropriation is also made to extend the Police Telegraph through all parts of the City where it is not now laid, and also to connect with the office of the Chief of Police.

POLICE.—The appropriation for the Police Department is some $76,000 less than last year. The Common Council will find it necessary to reduce the Police force, or else reduce the pay on the 1st of January next.

EDUCATION.—The Board of Education asked for $116,000, but the Committee of the Joint Board reported in favor of allowing only $100,000. It appears that the Board of Education reserve their interest money as an insurance fund—or, in other words, are their own insurers, and by so doing save about $1,400 per annum. Many members of the Joint Board contended that the Board of Education had no right to create such fund, which amounts now to some $9,000. After considerable discussion, pending which several motions were voted down to increase the amount, the report of the Committee in favor of $100,000 was adopted. The whole sum to be levied is about $70,000 less than for the year 1856.

The Brooklyn Common Council has adjourned until Sept. 22.

## A Noble Boy.

On Monday evening a boy named ARTHUR JOHNSON fell into the East River, and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of another lad named WILLIAM GARNER, of Brooklyn, who jumped in and brought the drowning lad safely to the shore.

## Fatal Accident.

On Monday evening a boy seven years of age, named JAMES MCGINNIS, whose parents reside on Sands-street, was run over by one of the Flushing-avenue cars at the corner of Sands-street and Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, by which he had both legs broken and was otherwise seriously injured. The boy was taken to the City Hospital by the Second District Police, where he lingered in great agony until yesterday morning, when he died.

Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict was rendered exonerating the conductor of the car from all blame.

## The Late Fluid Accident.

MARY HERBERT, at No. 69 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, who was so severely hurt a few days since by the explosion of a fluid lamp, was yesterday taken to City Hospital for treatment. She is not expected to recover.

## Two Men Drowned.

As the *Enoch Dean* was leaving her dock, opposite the Fulton Market, New-York, yesterday morning, a sloop was attached to her stern to be towed into the stream, and when the lines were cast off the sloop, being under considerable headway, run into a row-boat containing three men. The boat was sunk and two of the men were drowned. The third man was saved by a boat from shore.

## St. James' School, Brooklyn.

The fourth annual Exhibition of this School will take place this evening, at the Brooklyn Museum.

## Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a stable at the foot of South Ninth-street, owned by W. A. KLOSS & Co., was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000.

## The Heat.

Several persons were prostrated by the heat and liquor-drinking yesterday, in Brooklyn, but no case resulted fatally.

At the election for Delegates to the Soft-Shell Syracuse State Convention, held in the Third Assembly District, Kings County, Mr. WM. MARBIN was elected Delegate, and Mr. MORRIS GANVY Alternate, by a large majority.

# NEW-JERSEY.

The Buchanan and Breckinridge Club of Jersey City met at their headquarters on Monday evening. Arrangements were made to open a reading-room at their headquarters. A mass meeting will be held on Thursday evening.

## A Den of Young Thieves.

The arrest of an orphan boy named Wm. McDonald, yesterday, in Jersey City, on a charge of stealing, brought to light the fact that there exists an organized gang of youthful thieves, who had a den in a lumber-yard on North Point, where they slept during the early part of the day. Towards night they sallied out in search of plunder.

## Railroad Accident.

A German, poorly dressed, and apparently about 40 years of age, was killed yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, by being run over by a train while walking upon the track of the New Jersey Railroad, and his conduct justifies the opinion that he designed to commit suicide.

## Organization of a Hose Company at Hoboken.

The Hoboken Council have authorized the organization of a Hose Company in that city, to be called "Ocean Hose Company No. 1."

## MARRIED

At New-London, on Tuesday, July 22, in St. James Church, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, assisted by Rev. C. Clapp, Rev. DAVID BURR KNICKERBOCKER, to SARAH MOORE, adopted daughter of George N. Lord, Esq., Lyme, Conn.

## DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, July 21, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ELEANOR T., wife of James Turner, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 8th-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, of consumption, MARY W., wife of John H. Young, and daughter of the late Mary Goodman, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 1 Willett-st., corner of Grand, without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, of paralysis, CORNELIA PURDY, aged 60 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William H. Bloodgood, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, corner of 15th-st. and 5th-av.

In this City, on Monday, July 21, suddenly, of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES P. MILLER, aged 36 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of Marion Lodge, F. and A. M., members of Hancock Chapter, No. 14, O. U. A., also the officers and members of the Patria Musketeers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,095 Broadway, near 21st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, after a severe and lingering illness, which she bore with patience and Christian fortitude, ANNA M., wife of John Y. Smith, and daughter of Edward Walk, Jr., of Staten Island, aged [illegible] years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family will meet at her late residence, this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. No. 62 East 18th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, at 12½ o'clock P. M., GEORGE HENRY, the beloved son of William H. and Mary A. Wildey, aged 1 year, 4 months and 28 days.

On Thursday, July 17, suddenly, of disease of the heart, on board of the steamboat *Hero*, just after leaving the wharf for West Point, ANNE MUNSON, wife of Andrew Stevens, aged 59 years and 4 months.

Her remains were taken for interment to Greenwood, from her late residence, No. 43 Bond-st., on Saturday last.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 22, MARY A. N., wife of James E. Finch, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 213½ South 2d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, ELIZA, only child of Wm. R. and Phoebe P. Hoxie, aged 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, at No. 265 Schermerhorn-st. Remains will be taken to Maine for interment.

In Brooklyn on Tuesday morning, July 22, CAMERON STONE, infant son of Michael and Frances Emanuel.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, July 22, Mrs. HELEN VAN ALST, widow of the late Isaac Van Alst, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 21, EMILY STEEL, wife of Henry W. Olcott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church, corner of 10th-st. and University-place, (Dr. Potts',) this (Wednesday,) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Bloomington, Ill., on Wednesday, July 9, JAMES G. HOWELL, formerly of Bellport, L. I., aged 40 years.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,860 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.. 102½ | 470 Erie Railroad.......s 63½ |
| 1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m. 103 | 50 do. ........ 63¾ |
| 5,000 Ill. C. RR. B.....s3 92¾ | 50 do. ........ 63½ |
| 500 do. ........ 92½ | 100 do. .......b60 63 |
| 10,000 do. .......b3 92½ | 100 do. .......s10 63¾ |
| 5,000 do. ........ 92¾ | 10 Gal. & Chic. Rail..113 |
| 500 Cal. State 7s, '70.. 81 | 75 M. So. & N. I. R. gtd 93 |
| 20 Mer. Ex. Bank.....107 | 100 Harlem R. R.......b60 17¾ |
| 7 Bk. of Commerce 105 | 100 do. ........ 17½ |
| 7 O. L. & Tr. Co..... 94½ | 200 Reading R.R. at 5 m. 91 |
| 200 Canton Company.... 23½ | 200 do. ......at 4 m. 91 |
| 100 Hud. R. RR......... 32¾ | 100 do. ......at 6 m. 91 |
| 100 do. .......b60 32¾ | 100 do. ........s3 91½ |
| 50 Nic. Transit Co..... 14½ | 200 do. .......s60 91½ |
| 50 Penn. Coal Co...... 103¾ | 100 do. .......b60 91½ |
| 100 Cumb. Coal Co.....s3 23½ | 1000 do. .......b60 92 |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R.R...s3 92¾ | 400 do. ........ 92 |
| 100 do. .......b60 92¾ | 5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 103 |
| 100 do. ........s3 92 | 100 Clev. & Tol. R....b10 77½ |
| 100 do. .......b10 92 | 100 do. ........ 77½ |
| 5 do. ........ 92½ | 100 do. .......b60 77¾ |
| 15 Wis. Lake Shore R.. 67½ | 100 do. ........ 77¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $11,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds. 92½ | 50 Ill. Cen. Railroad... 106 |
| 1,000 Ill. Freeland Bds. 92¾ | 100 Erie Railroad........ 63¾ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. R..b60 92½ | 100 Harlem Railroad..... 17½ |
| 210 do. ........ 92 | 100 Mil. & La Crosse RR. 71 |
| 200 Reading R. R.....s60 92 | 20 Chi. & R. Isld. R. R. 98½ |
| 100 do. ........ 92½ | 17 Park Bank........... 100¾ |
| 300 do. .......b60 92½ | |

TUESDAY, July 22—P. M.

There was a further decline of an eighth ₩ cent. in Foreign Exchange to-day, and altogether a tame business for the Cunard packet sailing direct to-morrow. The range of Sterling, first class bills, is 109¾@110 ₩ cent., France 5.17½@5.15. The engagements of Gold for this opportunity will not vary essentially from the estimate of yesterday, about $800,000, over one-half the amount, being in California bars. This falling off from the large movement by the last Cunarder from this port direct, has very much diminished the concern felt in the Street in regard to Specie shipments; particularly so as the Bank reserve is more favorable than anticipated and the California packet of the 5th July will be due early next week. The light business doing on the Stock Exchange adds to the ease of Money subject to temporary loan. The addition made to the Bank line last week was mainly on short mercantile paper, the Dry Goods Importing and Sugar trade being the principal borrowers. The last require a large amount of means, at present high prices, to carry over their stocks to the Fall business. To-day the general market for Money is quiet and rates favorable.

The Board report of the sales of Stocks and Bonds is again remarkably limited. The rates paid are ½ ₩ cent. higher than on Monday, and while speculation is apparently inactive, a strong purpose is evinced by holders to await better prices, particularly for the dividend paying shares and such of the Railway Bonds as enjoy the advantage of a European market. The demand for Reading and New-York Central shares, both on the eve of a 4 ₩ cent. half yearly dividend, has somewhat improved, and orders appeared for the former this forenoon from Philadelphia. The stock closed 92¼@92⅜. It is understood the transfers for the August dividend will close on Saturday next, to reopen the first week in August, when the dividend will be paid in cash. Illinois Central Bonds closed 92¾ sales, and Erie shares, after being done as high as 63½@63¾, in the Street, closed at Second Board 62⅞. The sale by auction of the City and County Bonds, advertised by Mr. DRAPER, was fairly attended. The leading buyer of the City 6s was the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund from St. Louis, who paid 81@78½@77½@77 for about $100,000. The closing lots were done at 75½@75. Nearly all the County Sixes were withdrawn; $20,000 sold at 75 ₩ cent.

The Custom Duties have fallen off considerably this week. The payments into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, were $136,314. The office disbursed $97,361 on Treasury account, and $25,262 on the checks of other Government officers. The regular balance this afternoon is $7,644,079.

The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company have made a half yearly dividend of 10 ₩ cent., and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank a half yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent.; both payable on or after first August.

The transfers of the New-York Central Stock will close for the August dividend on 31st July, to reopen on 23d August. The dividend of 4 ₩ cent. is payable on 20th August.

The shares of the new La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad have been registered on the official list of the New-York Stock Exchange, and are now regularly called at the Board. The first price made was 70 ₩ cent. The present quotation is 71@72 ₩ cent. The traffic of the Road is rapidly increasing, and its prospects ahead represented by its friends in Wisconsin as quite encouraging.

The City Bank lines of Loans and Specie in the official weekly statement published this morning stand:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Loans and Discounts | $110,873,494 |
| Specie reserve | 15,326,191 |
| Together | $126,199,685 |

The bases for these investments very nearly correspond with the above, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock of City Banks | $53,170,317 |
| Undrawn Deposits, July 21 | 73,144,569 |
| Together | $126,314,886 |

As remarked in our last paper, the undrawn Deposits are now larger than ever before known, and, from inquiries to-day, we are satisfied they are still on the increase, and not likely to run down materially before the 1st of September. The increase is particularly marked in that class of country bank balances, from the interior of New-York, upon which their redeeming agents or correspondents, the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, allow a moderate interest. While the Specie reserve is sustained at from twelve and a half to fifteen millions dollars, the probability is, these deposits will be employed in temporary loans and short-date discounts, and whatever may be thought of the policy of further expansion, the business public need not be taken by surprise if the line should continue to go up in proportion to the aggregate capital and deposits subject to use. When it reached the maximum in the Spring of $107,840,435, April 12, the

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital of the Banks stood (about) | | $52,000,000 |
| Deposits undrawn or free of Clearances | | 68,900,784 |
| Together | | $120,900,784 |
| Loans and Discounts | $107,840,435 | |
| Specie reserve | 12,[illegible] | $120,[illegible] |

From this point there was a gradual curtailment for six weeks, until the line of Loans and Discounts was reduced to $102,307,767, May 24, the undrawn Deposits being also reduced from $68,900,784 to $63,674,195. Both items then turned upward, and in seven weeks attained the figures in the statement of this morning, the highest for both Loans and undrawn Deposits yet attained, though not the highest, it may be safely assumed, which they will attain, before the setting in of the active Fall business.

It may be remarked that the item of Loans does not include all the investments bearing interest or paying an income to the Banks. They have invested a large sum in State Stocks in the Bank Department at Albany, represented, in active business, by their circulation and a further investment in Real Estate, such as banking lots and houses, and on bond and mortgage, which items may be said to be represented in the general movement by the surplus or undivided profits of the Banks.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

| | |
|---|---|
| $6,000 St. Louis City 6s, 20 years.....Int. added | 81 |
| 10,000 St. Louis City 6s, 20 years.....Int. added | 78½ |
| 10,000 St. Louis City 6s, 20 years.....Int. added | 77½ |
| 25,000 St. Louis City 6s, 20 years.....Int. added | 77 |
| 20,000 St. Louis City 6s, 20 years.....Int. added | 75½ |
| 10,000 St. Louis City 6s, 20 years.....Int. added | 75⅛ |
| 10,000 St. Louis City 6s, 20 years.....Int. added | 75⅜ |
| 40,000 St. Louis City 6s, 27 years.....Int. added | 75 |
| 20,000 St. Louis County 6s, 20 years...Int. added | 75 |
| 2,000 Lac. & West. R. R. 7s, 1st mort. Int. added | 81½ |
| 6,000 Flushing Railroad 2d mort........Int. added | 40 |
| 25 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad... | 78 |

## Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

To several days of activity in the Stock Market during the beginning of the week has succeeded a dullness not unusual at this season of the year. Prices have experienced oscillations upon most of the more active stocks, which have resulted generally in a decline, as is shown by annexed table of daily closing prices. The aggregate transactions of the week were considerable, embracing as well some of the State Stocks, as the bonds and shares of the best accredited railways. Besides this, the bonds of several of the Western roads which, for a long time, had remained entirely dormant, seem disposed to emerge from their protracted inaction. Money, although in rather better demand from the importing merchants, remains very easy to procure, the Banks appearing disposed to lend freely the balances from the interior, which are again on the increase with them. State Stocks.—There were large transactions in Virginia and Missouri 6s, at a decline of ⅜ to ¼; Indiana 5s have been freely done without alteration of price. City and County Bonds.—Prices are well sustained, but we have merely to mention some retail transactions in St. Louis 6s, Milwaukee 7s, and Albany 6s. To-day an auction sale of $184,000 St. Louis 6s, from 81 to 75½ and interest, averaging 76 4-5, and of $20,000 St. Louis County 6s, at 75 and interest rather reduce our quotations. Railroad Bonds.—Large transactions have taken place in Erie 7s, 1871, at steady prices, and in Illinois Central Construction at a decline of ⅛. There has been a fair demand for New-York Central 6s and 7s, at a trifling advance; the new 7s of this Company, redeemable in 1876, and to the redemption of which an annual sinking-fund of 3 ₩ cent. is provided, are now in the market. At private sale, transactions have taken place in Ohio and Pennsylvania Income, in Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 1st mortgage, and in Cleveland and Pittsburg 1st mortgage on branches. They are quoted at an advance. Michigan Central 8s, 1869, have been done freely and are looking up. Railroad Shares.—The activity which prevailed during the earlier part of the week turned mostly on Erie, Reading, New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern. The last named are quoted ex dividend. The decline on these has been general. Illinois Central, with very little doing, declined 2 ₩ cent. Exchanges on Europe rather flat. Paris 5.16¼@5.17½; London 109¾@110. DE COPPET & CO.

## Money Circular for Europe.

*Per Africa.*] NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

[Translated Extract.]

Several weeks of great activity and buoyancy have been followed by one of reaction. The heavy exportation of Specie to Europe, and the continued system of expansions by our Banks, have caused some fears that the present ease in money matters might be disturbed before long. The business in speculative Stocks has not been very large throughout the week, and prices show a decline without exceptions; Investment Stocks have been tolerably active, but prices have been more or less influenced by the general tone of the market. The orders for our Stocks from Europe, by the last mail, have been less important than by the last two or three steamers. The principal orders having been for Michigan Central Bonds, Illinois Central Bonds, Cleveland and Pittsburg second Mortgage, and Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds; there were also some purchases of other Western Railroad Bonds made for foreign account, but only in limited amounts. State Stocks.—The largest transactions have taken place in Virginias and Missouris, the former declining ⅜, the latter 1 ₩ cent.; Indiana 5s sold also at a decline of ½; the new California Loan of 1875 was again down at 70@69½. City and County Bonds.—Except the sale at auction of St. Louis City and County Bonds, which was mentioned in a separate paragraph, nothing of importance has been done. Some Cincinnati 6s, Milwaukee 7s, and Chicago 6s sold at former prices. Railroad Bonds have not been so active of late. Illinois Central Bonds declined 1; Erie 1875 Bonds ½; Erie 1871 Bonds ¼; Hudson River Third Mortgage ½; Michigan Central Bonds, 1869, at an advance of ½; and Cleveland and Pittsburg Mortgage Bonds and the branches at an advance of 2½ ₩ cent., have been bought for Europe to some extent. Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds went up 3 ₩ cent. Several lots of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds having been taken for foreign account, we shall hereafter quote them regularly. Railroad shares.—The transactions have been moderate, compared to the last fortnight, and prices are all lower. Erie sold as low as 61⅛, but recovered to 63⅝, which is still 1⅜ ₩ cent. less than our last quotation. New-York Central declined ¼; Panama 1; Michigan Southern ¼; Michigan Central 1½; Illinois Central 3½; Cleveland and Toledo 1⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg 1½; Galena, and Chicago ¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi 1; Wisconsin and Lake Shore 1¾ ₩ cent. Money.—The demand for money has been a little more active, without creating any change in rates. We quote loans on call 5@6 ₩ cent.; first-class paper, 7@8 ₩ cent.; names less known, 9@10. Exchanges—Sterling is a fraction lower, say 109¾@110. Paris and Continental Exchanges remain without alteration. MARIE & KANE.

## Semi-Monthly Circular for England.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

Under the influence of the abundance of Money and the favorable financial and political advices from England, the activity of the Stock Market and improving tendency of prices, noticed in our last report of 8th inst., continued until 12th inst., when Erie Railroad Stock sold at 65⅛, Illinois Central Railroad stock at 109—construction bonds at 95, and Freeland Bonds, with privilege, at 109. The foreign orders for these, and some other descriptions of securities, were apparently large, and the domestic demand was also more active than it had been for some time previous. Since that date the transactions have become less important. Prices have generally receded from the highest points, and, in some instances, the quotations herewith are lower than those given in our last prices current. The check to the upward movement was produced by the firmness of foreign exchanges and consequent large shipments of gold, which led to an apprehension that a system of curtailment may shortly be adopted by the Banks in this City—the late returns showing a rapid reduction of their specie balances, while the loans and discounts continue to increase. As yet, however, there are no symptoms of a diminished supply of money, and the export of gold last week being considered less than was anticipated, a slight advance in prices has taken place, and the market closes firm, although the transactions for the last three days have been comparatively limited. There has been a fair business in State stocks during the fortnight, principally in Virginia and Missouri 6s, with generally but slight fluctuations. Ohio 6s have had an upward tendency, 1860s selling at 101¼@102, and 1870s at 104@105, closing, 106 bid. There have been small sales of California 7s, 1875, at 69½; Tennessee 6s, 1868, at 94½; Indiana 2½s at 59, and Michigan 6s at 97½@98. The supply of money continues fully equal to the demand, and rates of interest are unchanged. The business in foreign exchanges for this mail has been limited, and the market is not firm. Very respectfully, CAMMANN & CO.

## Land Warrants.

*From the Washington Star.*

Prices have advanced 3 cents ₩ acre since our last report. It is now confidently believed that the bill pending before Congress to make land warrants receivable on reserved sections of railroad grants, and at the public land sales will become a law this session. This belief has caused holders to decline selling at present rates, and has given firmness to the market, making the demand continue in excess of the supply, producing a consequent steady rise. Should the market reach $1 ₩ acre, the limit put upon large amounts lying in the market, the supply must be in excess of the demand. We advise all who have warrants to hold them to the market to be sold on the passage of the bill referred to, as we are confident prices will be higher immediately on its passage than at any subsequent period.

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acre warrants at | $0 [illegible] | $0 [illegible] |
| 80 acre warrants at | 0 [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| 120 acre warrants at | 0 [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| 40 acre warrants at | 0 [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| 60 acre warrants at | 1 10 | 1 [illegible] |

## Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 22—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Better demand. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $6 for the low grades Ohio; $6@$6 [illegible] for good to choice grades Southern, Illinois, Iowa and Canadian; $6 75@7 for extra and double extra do. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull. OATS firm. Canal Freights—[illegible] for Corn and 18c. for Wheat to New-York. Receipts *Yesterday*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 14,[illegible] bushels Wheat; 100,000 bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 600 bbls. at $6 75 for fancy Canadian, $6 50 for super do., and $6 [illegible] for common Oswego. WHEAT dull; sales last evening 3,700 bushels choice White Canadian at $1 [illegible]. CORN quiet. RYE a shade easier; sales 4,500 bushels Canadian at 65c. to arrive. FREIGHTS steady—Wheat 12½c., and Corn 10c., to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—173 bbls. Flour; 49,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—860 bbls. Flour; 25,[illegible] bush. Wheat, 15,240 bush. Corn; 3,[illegible] bush. Rye. *Shipments to Montreal*—[illegible] bbls. Flour; [illegible] bbls. Pork, 15,000 bush. Wheat—7c. freight for the latter.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR closes firmer. Sales 2,300 bbls., at $5 87 for common to good Illinois; $6@$6 25 for common Iowa, and $6 50@$6 75 for extra do. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull and heavy. Sales 6,000 bushels, at [illegible] 46½c. OATS and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal at 28c.@30c. *Canal Freights*—16c. for Corn, and 18c. for Wheat, to New-York. *Receipts for the twenty-four hours up to noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,975 bushels Wheat; 37,411 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 22—6 P. M.

WHEAT unchanged and in limited demand. CORN a trifle higher. Sales at 38c.@39c. *Shipments*—To Buffalo, 46,000, and to Oswego, 42,000 bushels.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 19.

COTTON—Receipts for the week 400 bales; same week last year, 3,000 bales. Sales for the week, 3,400 bales; Stock on hand, 3,000 bales. Middling, 10½c. FREIGHT to Liverpool, 7-16d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 19.

COTTON—The sales yesterday amounted to 2,000 bales, and for the week they foot up 6,000. We quote Middling at 11¾c. The receipts for the week have been 2,070 bales. During the same week last year they were 6,000 bales.

## Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 22.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $31,[illegible] |
| Loans and Discounts | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] |
| Amount due from other Banks | [illegible] |
| Amount due to other Banks | [illegible] |
| Deposits | [illegible] |
| Circulation | [illegible] |

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY—*First Board*—$3,000 City Railroad 6s, [illegible] [remainder of Philadelphia stock sales illegible]

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah*—[illegible] in the steerage.

*In steamship James Adger, from Charleston*—[illegible] in the steerage.

*In bark W. G. Alden, from Bahia Honda*—A. C. Barr and son, Capt. I. Lombard, C. Hempstead, Jr.

*In bark Lariana, from Rio Janeiro*—Geo. Corbett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.... 7 26 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 07 | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..... [illegible]

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, JULY 22.

## Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard. Ships George Turner, Hutchinson, [illegible], Dearborn & Deake; Liverpool, Kearney, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Monsoon, Baker, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron. Bark Lord Ashley, Croswell, Malaga, Gire & Francia. Brig South Durham, (Br.) Purdy, [illegible], E. D. Hurlbut De Ruyter & Co.; S. Baker, Wood, St. Thomas, Russell & Vining; J. Richard, (Br.) Churchill, St. John, N. B., McAuliff & Wheelock; Black Hawk, Sparks, Curacoa, Du Valle & Co.; South, Thompson, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Vulcan, (Br.) Card, St. Johns, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Col. Penniman, Gallison, Trinidad, Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Schooners Butterfly, Hubbard, Richmond, G. H. Pierson; Wing of the Wind, Abrams, City Point, master; Geo. Stockholm, Hill, Jacksonville, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ann Gardner, Small, Salem, A. W. Sweet; Blooming Youth, Hinsman, Baltimore, Bunell & Abbott; Col. Lester, Delaney, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; London, (Br.) Dinsdale, St. John, N. B., Valentine & Bergh; Ellen Osgood, Bosman, New-Bedford, master; A. J. DeRosset, Cooper, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Hannah, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Walcot, [illegible], Dayton & Sprague. Propeller Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

## Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 7 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, bound S.; at 1 P. M., with steamship Nashville, bound S.; at 10:30 P. M., with steamship [illegible], bound S.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship South Carolina, Stewart, Rotterdam May 26, with mdse. and 80 passengers to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Bark Amaranth, (Brem.) Probst, Bremen June 1, in ballast, with 200 passengers to Meyer & Stucken. Had 1 birth.

Bark Wm. Henry, (of Warren,) Young, Cardenas July 8, with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Lariana, (Br., of Blythe,) Cherry, Rio Janeiro June 8, via Bermuda 10 ds., with coffee to Bradshaw, Jenkins & Co.

Bark C. C. Fletcher, (of Prospect,) Clifford, Sagua July 10, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark W. G. Alden, Baker, Bahia Honda, July 1, with cochineal, logwood, &c., to P. Alexandre.

Brig Mechanic, (of Harpswell,) Dunning, Cienfuegos June 30, with sugar and molasses to H. Taylor & Co.

Brig Detroit, (of Thomaston,) Robinson, Fernandina July 4, with lumber to Peck & Church.

Brig J. H. Kent, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Ponce, P. R., July 7, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Waldoboro,) Merton, Cienfuegos 1st inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig C. Perkins, (of Cohasset,) Pope, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Bacon & De Rosset.

Barkentine Lighton, (of Baltimore,) Weiser, Baltimore 3 ds., in ballast to Pauper & Co.

Schr. J. L. Bozeman, Webster, St. Johns, N. B., with lumber to Brown & Co.

Schr. Malakoff, (of Bangor,) Collins, Bucksport 6 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. William and Charles, (Br.) Whittemore, Publico May 3, passed Gibraltar June 1, with lemons and oranges to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil.

Propeller Westernport, Berry, Portland.

Propeller Petrel, Amy, Providence.

Propeller Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia.

Propeller Rockin, Green, Philadelphia.

Propeller Quinnebaug, Holm, Norwich.

WIND—During the day, N. W. to S.

## Sailed.

Ship Wide Awake, (clipper,) for Liverpool; Arethusa, (Br.) Glasgow, and others.

## Spoken, &c.

July 18, near Key Bala ship, W. H. Talbot, hence for Havana, 40 days out—reported having had 40 days calm. July 18, off Hatteras, was seen Columbia, for Boston. July 17, lat. 38 32, lon. 69 28, bark Charles William, fm. Boston for Havana.

## Foreign Ports.

At Bahia Honda, July 1, ships James E. Cooper, [illegible], for Hamburg, [illegible]; [illegible], for New-York, 4 ds.; Pacific, Fuller, for Boston, 14th or 15th.